The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2888. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS—WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

Proceedings of the South Carolina Convention.

The Appointment of Commissioners to Proceed to Washington.

CHANGES IN THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

DECLARATION OF THE CAUSES OF SECESSION.

Hon. Caleb Cushing on a Special Mission to Charleston.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

How the News from South Carolina was Received.

The Representatives from that State to Retire on Monday.

The Cabinet and the two Special Committees in Session.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

FIFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Dec. 21.

The Convention met at noon.

Prayer was offered, invoking God's blessing on the new Confederacy.

Immediately after reading the journal—

Mr. ADAMS moved to exclude the reporters and strangers.

Mr. HARLLEE offered a written substitute, appointting a Committee to wait on the Governor, so that the Convention can advise with him, in secret session, relative to the present state of affairs. Laid aside.

Mr. ADAMS wanted the presence of the Postmaster. Carried.

Mr. INGLIS wanted an official reporter. Lost.

Mr. RHETT reported from the Committee appointed to prepare an address to the Southern people. Mr. RHETT read the report on the request of the President.

After being read, Mr. POPE moved that an address be not reported until final action was taken.

Mr. CARN moved that it be printed, and made the special order for to-morrow, at 1 o'clock.

A member desired that it should be given to the world in the precise form and voice as the action of the Convention, not subject to alteration in reporting, to convey wrong impressions when it was read to-morrow over the country.

Mr. POPE desired that it be not published in the journals.

The vote on the question that the report be published, but not in the public journals, was carried—only 3 nays.

The question making it a special order for 1 o'clock to-morrow was carried unanimously.

Mr. WARDLAW, from the Committee appointed to prepare an oath of office for the fourth article of the South Carolina Constitution, reported as follows: All persons who shall be elected or appointed to any office of profit or trust, before entering into the execution thereof, shall take, besides the special oaths not repugnant to this Constitution prescribed by the General Assembly, the following oath:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will bear faithful and true allegiance to South Carolina, so long as I may continue a citizen thereof, and that I am duly qualified, according to the Constitution of this State, to exercise the office to which I have been appointed, and will, to the best of my ability, discharge the duty of the office, and preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of this State. So help me, God,

Mr. WARDLAW moved its adoption.

A debate ensued on inserting "high" before "office," and omitting it at the end of "this State."

The ordinance was adopted unanimously.

On motion of Ex-Gov. ADAMS, the Convention went into secret session at 1:50.

The Convention is now on its second balloting for three Commissioners to Washington. R. W. BARNWELL was elected on the first ballot. A. G. MCGRATH and J. L. ORR stand the best chance.

There is a disposition not to elect those who have been to Congress, and got enemies, to appear as Commissioners to Washington.

The following is the declaration of causes which justify the secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union, as reported by the Committee to prepare an address to the people of the Southern States:

"The State of South Carolina having determined to resume a separate and equal rank among nations, deems it due to herself and the remaining United States of America and the nations of the world that she should declare the causes which led to the act. In 1765 that portion of the British empire, embracing Great Britain, undertook to make law for the government of the American Colonies. A struggle for the right of self-government ensued, which resulted on the 4th of July, 1776, in a declaration by the Colonies, that they are, and of right ought to be free and independent States, and that as free and independent States they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do such things as independent States have the right to do. They further solemnly declared that whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the established right of the people to alter and abolish it, and institute a new Government. Deeming that the Government of Great Britain had become destructive of these ends, they declared the Colonies free and absolved from allegiance to the British crown, and the political connection between them and Great Britain was totally dissolved.

The Committee say the right of a State to govern itself, and the right of the people to abolish a government when it becomes destructive of the ends for which it was instituted, were expressed when the Colonies separated from the mother country and became free and independent States. The parties amending the Constitution on the 17th of September, 1787, were the several sovereign States.

On the 23d of May, 1788, South Carolina, by a Convention of her people, assented to the amended Constitution of the United States. The failure of one of the contracting parties to maintain constitutional obligations released the other. Fifteen of the Northern States have deliberately refused for years to fulfill their constitutional obligations. We would refer to those States for a proof of this. When the Fourth Article of the Constitution was adopted, the greater number of the contracting parties held slaves. The hostility of the Northern States to the institution of Slavery had led them to disregard their constitutional obligations. The laws of the General Government have ceased to effect the objects of the Constitution. Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New-York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa have enacted laws either nullifying the Constitution, or rendering useless all attempts to execute the acts of Congress. In many of these States fugitives "held to service and to labor," have been claimed, but in none of them has the State Government complied with the stipulation on this subject made in the Constitution.

In the formation of the Federal Government each State was recognized as an equal; the right of property in slaves was recognized by giving all free persons distinct political rights; by giving them the right to represent, and burdening them with direct taxes for three-fifths of their slaves; by authorizing the importation of slaves for twenty years, and by stipulating for the rendition of fugitives from labor. The ends for which this Government was instituted have been defeated, and the Government itself made destructive by the action of the non-slaveholding States. Those States assumed the right of deciding upon the propriety of our domestic institutions. They denied the rights of property established in fifteen States and recognized by the Constitution. They have denounced sinful the institution of Slavery; have permitted an open establishment of societies whose avowal and object are to disturb the peace and prosperity of the citizens of other States; they have encouraged and assisted thousands of our slaves to leave their homes, and those who remain have been incited by emissaries, by books and pictures to servile insurrection. Twenty-five years this agitation has been steadily increasing, until they have secured the power of the common Government. Observing the forms of the Constitution, a sectional party has found within that article, establishing an executive department, means of subverting the Constitution itself. A geographical line has been drawn across the Union, and all States north of that line have united in the elevation of a man to the high office of President of the United States whose opinions and purposes are hostile to Slavery. He is to be entrusted with the administration of the common Government, because it is declared that a government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free, and that the public mind must rest in the belief that Slavery is in the course of ultimate extinction. This sectional combination for the subversion of the Constitution has been aided in the States by elevating to citizenship persons who, by the supreme law of the land, are incapable of becoming citizens, and their votes have been used to inaugurate the new policy hostile to the South and destructive to its peace and safety. On the 4th of March next, this party will take possession of the Government. It has been announced that the South shall be excluded from the common Territory; that the Judicial tribunals will be made sectional; that war must be waged against Slavery until it shall cease throughout the United States. The guarantees of the Constitution will then no longer exist—equal rights of the States will be lost—the Slaveholding States will no longer have the power of self-government or self-protection, and the Federal Government have become their enemy. Sectional interests and animosity will deepen the irritation, and all hope of remedy is rendered vain by the fact that the public opinion of the North has invested the political error with the sanction of a more erroneous religious belief.

We, therefore, the people of South Carolina, by our delegates in Convention assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, have solemnly declared the Union heretofore existing between this State and the other States of North America, dissolved, and that the State of South Carolina has resumed her position among the nations of the world as a free, sovereign, independent State, with full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce and do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do; and for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance for protection on Divine Providence, we mutually pledge each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

The second ballot for the other Commissioners to Washington was unsuccessful.

On the third ballot, Ex-Gov. J. H. ADAMS, and Ex-Congressman J. L. ORR were elected to act with Mr. BARNWELL as Commissioners to treat with the United States.

AFFAIRS IN CHARLESTON.

HOW SECESSION IS RECEIVED—GEN. CUSHING ON A SPECIAL MISSION.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Dec. 21.

There was a grand procession of Minute-men to-night, and several thousand citizens, strangers, firemen and military, were in line, with music, banners and transparencies, and reflectors. The procession formed in front of Secession Hall, and proceeded to the Mills House to serenade Gov. PICKENS, and subsequently to Wm. D. PORCHER'S, President of the Senate; Gen. SIMMONS, Speaker of House; Gen. JAMISON, President of the Convention; Mayor MACBETH, who acknowledged their thanks and compliments. The flag borne in front of the procession was that Capt. BERRY, of the steamer *Columbia*, hoisted off Governor's Island. The city was alive with pleasurable excitement, and a number of residences, newspaper establishments and other public buildings, were illuminated.

Mr. CUSHING arrived last night, and remained five hours, and departed for Washington. The rumors are various as to his mission here.

The Legislature to-day changed the name of the Committee of Federal to Foreign Relations, and also appointed a Committee to report a style of State flag.

HOW SECESSION IS REGARDED.

IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 21.

South Carolina's secession produced not the slightest sensation here, one way or the other. People seemed relieved and cheerful, and the streets were gaily crowded and business was better. The prevailing sentiment seems to be that if the North now does right, and makes honorable, manly concessions, indicating an absolute determination to cultivate friendly feelings, and will repeal the obnoxious laws, the other Southern States will cheerfully meet them. W.

IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 21.

A general demonstration of joy on the secession of South Carolina occurred here to-day. One hundred guns were fired and the Pelican flag unfurled. Impromptu secession speeches were made by leading citizens, and the "Marsailles Hymn" and polkas were the only airs played. A bust of CALHOUN was exhibited decorated with a cockade.

An actor announced the secession of South Carolina last night from the stage of the Varieties. It was received with enthusiasm.

IN MOBILE.

MOBILE, Thursday, Dec. 20.

The secession of South Carolina was celebrated here this afternoon by the firing of a hundred guns, the cheers of the people, and a military parade. There is great rejoicing.

The bells are now ringing merrily, and the people are out in the streets by hundreds, testifying their joy at the triumph of secession. Many impromptu speeches are being made, and the greatest excitement everywhere exists.

MOBILE, Friday, Dec. 21—P. M.

There is an immense secession meeting here to-night. The wildest enthusiasm is displayed. The oldest men are taking a prominent part in the proceedings.

Many places are illuminated in honor of South Carolina to-night.

IN MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, Dec. 20.

Gov. MOORE has ordered one hundred guns to be fired at noon to-morrow, in honor of the secession of South Carolina.

IN PENSACOLA.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Thursday, Dec. 20.

The secession of South Carolina is greeted with immense enthusiasm here. One hundred guns are being fired in honor of the event.

IN WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON, Friday, Dec. 21.

One hundred guns were to-day fired in honor of the secession of South Carolina.

IN PORTSMOUTH.

PORTSMOUTH, Friday, Dec. 21.

Fifteen guns were fired to-day. The Palmetto flag was displayed at Norfolk.

SECESSION IN MISSISSIPPI.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 21.

A dispatch from the editor of the *Mississippian and State Gazette*, published at Jackson, to the Mississippi delegation in Congress, dated this evening, states that Mississippi has elected Delegates to the State Convention in favor of separate State Secession by a very large majority—say seventy in the Convention of one hundred delegates, and by a popular majority of 30,000 votes.

MISSISSIPPI AND KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Dec. 21.

Hon. W. S. FEATHERSTONE, Commissioner from Mississippi, had an interview with Gov. MAGOFFIN, at Frankfort, yesterday. The result of it is not yet known. He arrived here to-day.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, Va., Thursday, Dec. 20.

A large meeting of citizens was held at Ashland Hall last night. Resolutions were adopted recommending the holding of National and State Conventions; opposing coercion; favoring the arming of the State, and declaring against the opening of the African Slave-trade.

POSITION OF MARYLAND.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GOV. HICKS AND HON. A. K. HANDY.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 21.

The correspondence between Gov. HICKS and Hon. A. K. HANDY, Commissioner from Mississippi, will appear in the *American* to-morrow.

Judge HANDY inquires whether the Governor will convene the Legislature for the purpose of coöperating with Mississippi in measures necessary to defend the rights of the South and to form a new Confederacy.

The Governor replies at some length. He says that Maryland is identified with the Southern States in feeling, institutions and habits, but she is also conservative, and devoted to the union of the States under the Constitution, and her people will use all honorable means to preserve and perpetuate these. He declares that the sentiments of the people are almost unanimous in favor of upholding and maintaining their rights under the Constitution. They believe that their rights will yet be admitted and secured, and not until it is certain that they will be respected no longer—not until every honorable, constitutional and lawful effort to secure them is exhausted, will they consent to a dissolution of the Union. The people of Maryland are anxious that time should be given and opportunity afforded for a fair and honorable adjustment of the difficulties and wrongs of which they, more than the people of any other State, have a right to complain. He believes that a large majority of the people of the Union desire such an adjustment, and he thinks it will be promptly effected. Until the effort is found vain, he cannot consent to any precipitate revolutionary action to aid in the dismemberment of the Union. When he is satisfied that there is no hopes of adjustment, and not until then, will he exercise any power with which he is vested to afford even an opportunity for such a proceeding. Whatever power he may have he will use only after full consultation with the other border States since we and they, in the event of any dismemberment of the Union, will suffer more than all the others combined. He states that he is now in correspondence with the Governors of these States and awaits with much solicitude the indications of the course to be pursued by them. When this is made known he will be prepared to take such steps as duty and the interests of the State demand. He is consequently unable to say whether or when the Legislature will be called.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 21.

The TIMES dispatch stating that if the Forts at Charleston should be attacked, they would be surrendered under the orders of the Government, created a good deal of interest here. That such orders have been issued cannot, of course, be positively known,—but I have good grounds for believing that they have, and I am quite willing to rely upon the event to bear me out.

I understand that the Arsenal in which arms and munitions of war are stored at Charleston belongs to the city and is never held by the Federal Government. It is possible, therefore, that the arms returned by Maj. ANDERSON, as stated yesterday, may have been the property of the city, and removed by mistake.

The Cabinet went into session an hour earlier than usual to-day, and remained in session all day. The subject under discussion was the national crisis.

Gen. MCQUEEN will on Monday announce the passage of the secession ordinance, and the South Carolina delegation will retire. The Alabama and Mississippi members consulted to-day as to the propriety of withdrawing at the same time, and decided to await the action of their States.

The South Carolina members now urge the utmost prudence and caution on the part of their State to avoid a collision until the cotton States have developed their purposes. The time, they say, can be occupied with negotiations.

Hon. JABEZ CURRY leaves for Annapolis in the morning, to present his credentials as commissioner from Alabama to Gov. HICKS, and to consult him on the state of the Union, and the South in particular. Gov. HICKS will refuse to convene the Maryland Legislature.

Senator DAVIS, having consented to serve on the Select Committee, the members held the first session to-day, when the Republican Senators ignored all justification for the difficulties, and declared that they had no compromises to propose. The Southern Senators expressed their regrets, and Mr. TOOMBS charged upon the North all the responsibility for the disruption of the Government.

It is an interesting fact that all the South Carolina cadets seceding from West Point occupied positions in their classes which insured their dismissal at the January examination.

Southern Representatives drew thirty thousand dollars from the Treasury yesterday, while Northern men are told that the Treasury is empty.

The Foreign Diplomatic corps are earnest in expressing their regrets at the course of South Carolina.

The voice of the State of New-York, expressed in State Convention, it is urged by many, would be potent in healing the existing difficulties, and a movement will be set on foot to put it into execution. Those who favor it propose that the Convention shall be held at the same time as the Virginia Convention. It is urged that these States might confer, and agree upon terms of settlement acceptable to the country. The basis proposed is substantially that of CRITTENDEN—the Missouri line revived and extended to the Pacific; observance of the laws, &c.

Mr. DOUGLAS intends now to follow PUGH in a conciliatory speech, in which he will not allude to past difficulties.

The Committee on the Union sat only briefly to-day. Speeches were made by LOVE, of Georgia, KELLOGG of Illinois, HUMPHREYS of New-York, TAPPAN of New-Hampshire, and HOUSTON of Alabama. The following propositions were discussed, and had many supporters: An Enabling Act for Pike's Peak and New-Mexico, and the admission of Kansas, which would settle the difficulties concerning that Territory. KELLOGG, of Illinois, proposed that the Committee adjourn till the 7th of January. After discussion this was agreed to, and the Committee adjourned. Subsequently the Republican members held a caucus and conferred freely. They came to the conclusion that no proposition satisfactory to the ultra Southern States, by way of amendment to the Constitution, could be adopted by the people, and therefore it was not necessary to prepare one. They agreed that the Constitution is good enough as it now stands: nothing could be stricken out nor inserted. All compromises must be in the nature of Congressional acts, subject to the present provisions of the Constitution; and they could not consent to force Slavery into Territory now free by Congressional action.

Scarcely a word is spoken of the secession of South Carolina. It has been so long expected that it falls dead here, without external effect. The advocates and supporters of it feel much chagrined at this.

Dispatches announcing the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill in the House overtook the Pony Express to-day at Fort Kearney, and will reach California in eight days. A grand jubilee Convention was suggested to be held at San Francisco. The Pony Express claims to be doing well, but is making no money, and urges its claims strongly for the mail contract of the central route, with an increase of rates. The Postmaster-General is considering their proposition.

When Senator DAVIS suggested that he would like to serve on the Committee of Thirteen several Senators laughed outright, several refused to vote, and only the vote of CHANDLER, of Michigan, coming in at the last moment, granted him leave.

President BUCHANAN promenaded the Avenue this evening. He seems much worn with excessive cares.

Capt. GRAHAM was ordered to be arrested for his assault upon Mr. WILLIAMS, but he had left the City. The attack was brutal and utterly unprovoked. Mr. WILLIAMS is a highly respectable and well-known lawyer of your City. O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 21.

The Select Committee of the Senate on the crisis met to-day and had a free interchange of opinion, during which Mr. DOUGLAS said that he was ready now to unite in recommending such amendments to the Constitution as will take the Slavery question out of Congress. In view of the dangers which threaten the Republic with disunion, revolution and civil war, he was prepared to act upon the matters in controversy without any regard to his previous action, and as if he had never made a speech or given a vote on the subject.

Senator BIGLER, who is on the Committee, has been for some days maturing a plan by which the Slavery question by the amendment of the Constitution may be removed altogether from Congressional control. It meets the approbation of distinguished gentlemen.

Lieuts. DOZIER and HAMILTON, and several acting midshipmen, natives of South Carolina, have resigned their commissions in the United States Navy.

The Senate has confirmed the nominations of GEORGE W. HEARD as Secretary of Legation to China, and EDWIN V. CHANDLER, as Marshal to the Consular Court at Bangkok, Siam.

Messrs. HALE and HUGHES, from Texas, are here as counsel for Judge WATROUS, whom the House Judiciary Committee recommend to be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors.

A dispatch from Charleston, received at the Navy Department, to-day, reports the arrival of the captured slaver *Bonita* at that port yesterday. The *Bonita* was captured by the United States frigate *San Jacinto*, and is manned by a prize crew from that vessel. No Federal officer being empowered to receive the slaver at Charleston, the officer in command of her telegraphed to the Secretary of the Navy for instructions. The reply from the Department here was to the effect that the vessel must await farther orders. This is, therefore, the first practical effect of the secession of South Carolina.

Arrangements are making at the Treasury for paying the interest on the public debt on the 1st of January in coin.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior was received and laid on the table.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) moved that the President have power to fill the vacancy on the Special Committee occasioned by Mr. DAVIS' resignation. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (Am.,) the bill to allow the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to cross the Potomac at Long-Bridge was taken up.

A memorial of the citizens of Washington and Georgetown was read.

A message was received from the House announcing the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) moved to take up the bill and make it the special order for the 2d of January.

Mr. BRAGG, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) moved to refer the bill to a Special Committee. Disagreed to.

Mr. GWIN'S motion was carried.

The consideration of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bill was resumed.

A long discussion ensued on minor amendments.

Mr. KENNEDY spoke at length in favor of the bill.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) offered an amendment allowing the City of Washington to tax the property of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the District of Columbia. Disagreed to.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered an amendment that all the provisions of the bill be inoperative unless the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad check baggage over the main line and branch to and from Washington, with all the roads terminating in Alexandria, Washington and Baltimore, and with their connections, on terms as favorable as the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad may make with any other line. This was discussed at considerable length, and agreed to.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved an amendment to tax the real estate of the road like any other real estate. Agreed to.

The bill was then read a third time, and passed by Yeas, 27; Nays, 15.

Mr. YULEE, of Florida, (Dem.,) moved a reconsideration of the vote, excusing Mr. DAVIS from the Special Committee. Agreed to.

Mr. YULEE said that it was the wish of the Senators of his section that the Senator from Mississippi should consent to serve on the Committee of Thirteen, and he now asked him if he would not consent to do so.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) said it was not because of any matter of personal feeling that he had asked to be excused yesterday, for if he knew himself there was no public duty from which he would shrink. But his opinion was that the State of Mississippi having taken the subject into her own hands he could not expect to work advantageously with the Committee. Neither could he, under such circumstances, enter upon the labor as willingly as he trusted he had done upon all the service of the public. But if in the opinion of others it was possible to do any good, then, to the last moment that he stood here, he was at the service of the Senate. If he could see any means by which he could avert trouble between the two sections he would ever be found in readiness to do so. If by any sacrifice which he could offer on the altar of his country he could allay the evils which threaten it, present or prospective, no man would have a right to doubt his readiness to make such a sacrifice. Therefore, when Senators came to him he told them he had acted only as he believed the propriety of the case demanded. In asking to be excused he was not at all actuated by any personal feeling. He could only now say in answer to the question of the Senator from Florida that if his friends thought that it was best he would offer no further opposition to serving on the Committee.

The Senate here, on motion of Mr. MASON, adjourned till Monday.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON DISUNION.

Hostility to a Southern Confederacy.

From La Presse, of Paris, Dec. 4.

* * * * France cannot be otherwise than proud to find her protection claimed or her alliance sought by all oppressed nationalities, and it is her interest and her glory not to fail in any of the obligations that her high position imposes upon her. But in the present case (that of the proffered alliance of the Southern States) the question of independence is complicated by a question of Slavery, and the one flings an unhappy shadow over the other.

France, who abolished Slavery herself, *cannot even seem to protect it in other countries.* Such an idea even would do her a serious injury. The Americans of South Carolina must, then, be persuaded that *if ever they obtain from the French Government the moral support that they demand, it will not be as proprietors, but in spite of their being proprietors of slaves,* and by virtue of the principle, acknowledged for thirty years, that all Governments *de facto* shall be recognized by the Governments of Europe and America.

There is only one of the divisions of the Union in regard to which France can have, in certain events, any more extended rights duties. It is Louisiana as it geographically existed when it was ceded by us to the United States in 1803. The treaty of cession guaranteed to the French colonists and their descendants the enjoyment of their property and of their civil and religious rights. The vast and rich territory of Louisiana has formed since then, besides the State itself of Louisiana, the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa, parts of Alabama and Wisconsin and the Territories of Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas. Every time that one of these has had to be organized or admitted to the Confederation, the slave-proprietors have invoked their rights guaranteed to them by the treaty of 1803. The right of Arkansas, founded on this argument, was recognized by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS himself in 1836. The Governor of Nebraska invoked the same argument in vetoing the bill to prohibit the introduction of slaves into the Territory, and this doctrine is also to be found in the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States rendered in the case of the negro DRED SCOTT.

These are the historic and judicial precedents, which *will not be without value in case any serious attack is made upon the civil, political and religious rights of the ancient territory of Louisiana.* But the institution of Slavery—was it a portion of these rights forever guaranteed? And these rights, are they really ignored? These are questions that France can neither raise nor solve, and which she cannot be called upon to examine except at the request of the Louisiana authorities. At present this State, happily, seems to take no part in the disunion movement. There is undoubtedly an extreme party, which is recruited chiefly from country planters, whose principal wealth is in slave property and whose revenue lies in the produce of the soil. But, by a strange contrast, while Southern agriculturists are the most determined in favor of Slavery, the most fanatical Abolitionists are to be found among the agriculturists of the North.

The sea-coast towns, on the contrary, are strongly conservative. New-York gave 25,000 majority against LINCOLN; New-Orleans voted for BELL; and Charleston, Savannah, and all other Southern ports have, to a certain extent, opposed the tide of schism proclaimed at Augusta and Columbia. The reason is that the maritime towns understand better than all others *that the prosperity of the Union depends upon union, and that in rupture the basis of its success is destroyed!* Commercial instinct rises in them to the height of political intuition, and merchants and traders are at this time the truest patriots.

France has in the United States the same interest that these large towns have, and ought to follow the same line of conduct. The rupture of the Union will entail more risks than benefits; for while the commerce of England and the whole of Europe will be admitted, with our own, to the free ports of the new confederation, the Northern confederation will immediately seek, in an exclusive alliance with England, a counterpoise to the Southern agreement with France. War will inevitably flow from this antagonism. Having as allies slave proprietors, we will be forced, by the nature of things, to defend their institutions and to tolerate their plan of annexing Mexico and the Island of Cuba, which the North up to this time has alone prevented.

France will never lay herself open to such a course. She ought not to allow the Southern States to deceive themselves in this matter. She cannot even lend such consent as silence may afford; her duty is to labor with all her power to prevent a dissolution. There ought not to be for us, on the other side of the Atlantic, either Southern Americans or Northern Americans, but States whose union is important to the equilibrium of the world. The American marine is not less necessary to France than the Russian, Spanish and Italian navies, to prevent a single Power from seizing the empire of the seas.

France was the first ally of the United States—we hope that she will now be their counselor, and expose the abyss into which they are hurrying—an abyss in which will be buried forever a Past most glorious and a Future most hopeful. *For the American Union separation is SUICIDE; it is the murder of a great nation and a great principle. France cannot lend a hand to this suicide and this murder. She has helped to make this people—she will never help to destroy them.*

Such are, we are convinced, the sentiments of our Government.

A NEW PHASE OF SECESSION.

From the National Intelligencer.

A venerable and well-known citizen of Virginia, residing in the county of Ritchie, has written to apprize us of a movement which, he says, is already set on foot in the northwestern part of that State, for the purpose of calling a Convention of the people to take into consideration the expediency of separating from Virginia in case of her withdrawing from the Union to join in the formation of a Southern Confederacy. Our informant adds that the leaders in this revolutionary scheme contemplate the *erection of a new State, embracing that portion of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge*, and destined to include as many counties east of said line, along the upper Potomac and near it, as may be induced, by identity of interest, to coöperate in the project. Considerations of an economical character, determined partly by the arrangements of the present Constitution of Virginia, (deemed by many in the western part of the State to be unequal in respect to the rates and objects of taxation,) are represented to be at the bottom of this popular movement, which, in the opinion of our correspondent, awaits only the opportunity and the pretext to assume formidable proportions.

Secession and the Laws—Note from Judge Slosson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I perceive by the dispatch dated Springfield, Dec. 20, and published in all the papers this morning, that I am announced as having arrived at that place in the early train of that morning, in company with Mr. WEED and Mr. VAN ALEN. As I was quietly attending to my business in Wall-street, on that day, the information is slightly inaccurate so far as my own person is concerned. I do not know that I should now notice this matter were it not that the *Herald*, I am told, contained some days ago, intelligence from Washington, where I was, at the time spending a few days for relaxation, that Mr. VAN ALEN and I were about to proceed to Springfield to attempt to induce Mr. LINCOLN to write a letter which might conduce to allay the excited and angry feelings of the Southern population.

I have but one word to say on this subject. Mr. LINCOLN needs no advice. In these times the true, honest American heart will ask itself but one question—What are the laws of the land?

When Mr. LINCOLN is inaugurated—as inaugurated he will be, in spite of some silly predictions to the contrary—the people will discover, if they do not now know, what are the laws of the land. They will discover, what some seem now to doubt, that we have a *Government*, and a Government of the *United States*, undivided and unbroken, resolutions of secession to the contrary notwithstanding; and they will further discover that the laws of the land will be executed North, South, East and West—executed in the quiet but determined discharge of duty—executed without favor and without fear—executed in compliance with an oath from which "no human power can release him"—or Mr. LINCOLN is not the man I voted for.

JOHN SLOSSON.

Naval.

DEPARTURE OF UNITED STATES SAILORS AND MARINES.

Yesterday the new crew and officers for the United States corvette *St. Marys*, of the Pacific Squadron, left in the California steamer. The *St. Marys* has been about two years in commission. She is a first-class corvette, 958 tons burthen, and carries 22 guns. At last advices she had arrived at Panama. Her old officers and crew will return in a few weeks, but the exciting state of political affairs renders their discharge improbable. At present tried men seem to be in demand.

The news of South Carolina's secession causes little or no excitement in the navy. Instructions for the immediate departure for Charleston of United States ships *Macedonian*, *Brooklyn* and *Pawnee*, are expected in spite of the alleged peaceful declaration of the President. The crews of the different vessels now in commission at United States yards are reported to be perfectly trustworthy. Advices from the East Indies squadron report that, in consequence of a most devastating and contagious fever having broken out on the English men-of-war, especially on the *Icarus* and *Hydra*, American sailors were ordered to be guarded in their intercourse with their British friends. The note in which this news comes says that Commodore STRIBLING, the Commander-in-Chief of our fleet in the East, was about to have the worthless gunboat *Saginaw* divested of her armament.

A letter from the African squadron reports the capture by the United States steam corvette *Mohican*, of another slaver having on board no less than 900 negroes, the largest cargo ever taken on the coast. The disposition of the prize is not made known.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE FULTON OFF CAPE RACE.

$600,000 IN SPECIE ON FREIGHT.

Confirmation of the News of the Fall of Peking.

The Flight of the Chinese Emperor and his Army.

SACKING OF THE EMPEROR'S PALACE.

VICTOR EMANUEL AT NAPLES.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Dec. 21.

The steamship *Fulton*, from Southampton, on the 12th inst., arrived off Cape Race at 5 o'clock this morning, where she was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

Her advices are three days later than those received by the *Persia*, at New-York.

The steamship *Canada*, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 9th inst.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown, on the evening of the 11th instant.

The *Fulton* has 500 tons of merchandise, $600,000 in specie and 199 passengers.

The *Fulton* reports, Dec. 14, lat. 50° 30', lon. 11° 10', passed ship *Montabello*, bound east.

France had granted an amnesty to the French journals for previous infractions of the Press law.

King VICTOR EMANUEL returned to Naples, on the 7th inst., and would remain there a fortnight.

The Sardinians would await the fall of Gaeta before summoning the citadel of Messina to surrender. In case of refusal, they would besiege it.

Agitations prevailed in the Danubian Principalities and at Pesth.

The Austrian Ministerial crisis was over.

Peking surrendered to the Allies on the 13th of October, and yielded to all their demands. The Emperor's Summer palace was sacked, and an enormous amount of spoils taken. The Emperor and the Tartar army had all fled. Nothing was to be seen of the enemy at Peking. The Allied forces will winter at Peking. They were encamped on the walls, and were all in good health. Col. PARKES and LOCK, and thirteen soldiers, had been released. But little hope was felt for the return of Cols. BRABASON and BOWLBY, and other French officers who were missing. NORMAN ANDERSON had died of brutal treatment.

A new and distinct rebellion was reported at Shanghai.

Batavian affairs were improving.

In the London Stock Market American Railway Securities were flat.

LATEST NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The *City of Manchester* sailed to-day from Liverpool for New-York, with about $38,000 in specie.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON on Monday and Tuesday reached 18,100 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet but steady, and quotations were generally unchanged.

TRADE REPORT.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable; the market for YARNS is easier, but quotations remain unchanged, while for Cotton Cloths the market is very dull.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

BREADSTUFFS were active, and there had been a slight advance on all qualities. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., report: FLOUR has an upward tendency, and has advanced 6d.@1s. ₱ bbl.; quotations are 27s. 6d.@31s. 6d. WHEAT active, and advanced 1d.@3d. ₱ cental; red Western, 11s.@12s. 6d.; white, 11s.@13s. 9d. CORN upward, with an advance of 6d. on mixed and yellow, which are quoted at 36s. 6d.@37s.; white, 39s.@41s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The PROVISION market is generally dull. BEEF dull. PORK quiet. BACON quiet. LARD firm. TALLOW steady, at 58s. 6d.@59s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR steady. COFFEE quiet. RICE quiet. RESIN heavy; Common is quoted at 4s. 10d.@5s. ASHES—Pots quiet; Pearls steady. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE dull at 32s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS steady with an advance on all descriptions of American. SUGAR dull. RICE dull; prices are easier, but unaltered COFFEE steady. TEA—Small demand and prices are weak.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on the 12th at 92¾@92¾ for account, ex-dividend.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales were: Illinois Central Railroad Shares, 26¾@27¾ discount; New-York Central Railroad, 79@80; Erie Railroad Shares, 35¾@36.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE COURTS.—In the Kings County Court of Sessions, on Thursday, Judge GARRISON sentenced FRANK DAILEY and BARNEY VICTORY, convicted of highway robbery, each to ten years and four months' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing. DAILEY is 21 years old, a native of New-York City, and never had any regular legitimate occupation. VICTORY is 21 years old, native of Ireland, and a cooper by trade. Both are single. RICHARD SHORTALL, convicted of forgery in the second degree, was sentenced to five years and four months' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing. EDWARD TRACEY and OLIVER MCGUIRE, who were to have been tried yesterday for a similar offence, absented themselves and forfeited their bail.

APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. ANTHONY F. CAMPBELL, Sheriff elect, has selected the following named persons to hold the principal offices at his disposal: Under-Sheriff, Ex-Sheriff Andrew B. Hodges; Deputy Sheriffs, Jeremiah W. Higgins, Benjamin W. Wilson, a member of the Board of Supervisors from the Thirteenth Ward, Edgar Tripler; Counselor, P. S. Crooke; Auctioneer, James M. Little.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.—MARY JANE DERBY, residing at No. 51 Jay-street, died on Thursday night from the effects of intoxicating drinks. Her husband, upon reaching home at night, found the house locked up. Gaining an entrance through a window, he found his wife in the agonies of *delirium tremens*. He immediately went for medical aid, and during his absence she died.

SENTENCED.—ADRIAN B. HARCQ, convicted of passing counterfeit Haytian scrip, was yesterday sentenced by Judge GARRISON, in the Court of Sessions, to two years and six months' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing. HARCQ is a printer by trade, and was born in Belgium.

CLOSING OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Public Schools were closed yesterday for the holidays. In all, or nearly all, of the schools, the usual semi-annual exhibition took place, consisting of recitations, dialogues and singing, in presence of the parents and friends of the pupils.

PUBLIC EVENING SCHOOLS.—The Public Evening Schools, nine in number, will be closed for the season, this week, the appropriation having been exhausted. There were between seven and eight thousand names on the registry.

BURGLARY.—The residence of Mr. SLOCUM, No. 215, Washington-st., was robbed on Wednesday night, of property valued at $200.

MAN FROZEN.—The body of a man named AUGUST MAYER, was found frozen near the Union Race Course, on Monday last.

CITY COURT.—Special Term, Dec. 22—No Jury trials until Wednesday, Dec. 26, when the following calendar will be called: Nos. 56, 62, 63, 66, 67, 68, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WORKS OF CHARLES LAMB. Edited by Sir Thomas Noon Talfourd. In four volumes, with a fine portrait. Crosby, Nichols, Lee & Co. Boston.

This sumptuous edition of the works of Charles Lamb, clad in the surpassing beauty of paper and print with which, of late, the presses of Cambridge, and the enterprise of Boston publishers have invested many choice books, reminds us of the time, now some twenty-five years ago, when our eye first lighted upon the collected *Essays of Elia*. It was at an open-air stall, we remember, pinned to the wall at the corner of Chambers street and Broadway, which then afforded a quiet recess where the sentinel book-dealer might guard his treasures at leisure, occasionally wakened from his repose by some eager purchaser from the neighboring Columbia College. There we bought our first copy of Charles Lamb. It was a brace of eighteen mo. volumes, issued by an enterprising publisher in Philadelphia, a gathering from the pages of the *London Magazine* of the "Essays," made in such hot haste by some eager admirer, that a few counterfeit impressions, outside imitations, were slipped in with the genuine "Elias." There had been no collection of the papers then made by the author, and Brother Jonathan was thus, as in one or two other remarkable instances, foremost in detecting the sparkling merit, and ushering a modest magazine contributor to an upper seat at the literary banquet. In those days, more than at present, when books appear simultaneously in both countries as a matter of course, an American reprint bore to the English author something, as it were, of the voice of posterity. It was a new and unprejudiced judgment, free of all taint of critical influence or booksellers' favors. Never, surely, was confidence more happily bestowed than in this choice of "Elia." Time has fully sanctioned the judgment. A whole generation of readers has passed away, the author and his friends have vanished from the scene, but the book lives on. It is really worth inquiring into the secret of its success. What art of construction or felicity of material is there in this little shallop, which has thus bounded over the tide, while whole fleets, laboriously built and formidably equipped, have been engulphed and "sunk like lead in the mighty waters?"

Charles Lamb, to be sure, was something beside an essayist; he was a poet, a subtle critic, and an admirable letter-writer; but his performances in these walks, meritorious as they were, would hardly have given him a very wide reputation without the fillip of these spicy papers of "Elia." They hit somewhere the popular heart, and what is once stamped there is not readily obliterated. They came out of the life and experience of a genuine man, and hence have come to be incorporated with the living literature of the world. What are they? Nothing more than little journals of the observations and feelings of a humble London Clerk who, after a long course of drudgery at the desk of the East India House, retired on a moderate pension, to lounge about London at his leisure for a few years, before dropping into a quiet grave. He had seen some odd personages about the old Inns of Court, visited Oxford in vacation, travelled as far as Margate and into Hertfordshire, he had frequented the London theatres in his day, and was fond of old books—this appears to be all of external history to be written about the man. What is there more? Nothing, till we come to that inner world of domestic life, and within that, of the laboring brain and heart which intensified every emotion of his existence. There lies the secret of our interest in the quips and cranks of these papers of "Elia." Most readers know that story. Serjeant Talfourd made the world his debtor by stealing time from his eminent legal career to tell it. Wordsworth has recorded it in most truthful pathetic verses. It is briefly this: Charles Lamb, a studious, thoughtful, sensitive youth, educated at the old foundation of Christ's College, with Coleridge, starts in life with apparently a plain career before him of modest worth and usefulness. He will probably make his way into some species of professional life, where the moderation of his desires and the solace of his literary tastes will compensate for the privations of fortune. This was the prospect before him, when, suddenly the little household in which he lived, consisting of his aged parents and an unmarried sister, is visited by a terrible calamity. The sister, in a fit of insanity—a malady which hung about the family—suddenly plunged a knife into her mother's heart. This was the woe, the "fee grief" which Charles Lamb had to digest through a long life. It was a cup of bitterness of which he daily drank to the end. He was about twenty when it happened. It made of the youth a hero. He took his sister from the Court and the Lunatic Asylum, under bonds that he would be responsible for her care; he laid aside all thoughts of love and affection in married life to devote himself to this one duty—the guardianship of his sister. For her he worked and toiled and drew forth the most precious treasures of his mind, and he was rewarded by her gentle sympathies. She shared his love of literature, the society of the few but sterling friends who came to visit him; she learned to write the pure English which he wrote—but all the while the shadow of the great calamity hung over them. One of the most pathetic scenes conceivable is an incident not unusual with them, on occasion, through life, of which we have read,—the brother met by a friend accompanying the sister in silence across the fields to surrender her to the charge of a Lunatic Asylum, in anticipation of a coming attack of the malady which they both foresaw. This was the secret of Charles Lamb's life which was not known to one in a thousand of his readers, till Serjeant Talfourd, in 1848, after the death of both brother and sister, in his Final Memorials, divulged it to the world. The critic then was put in possession of the key to his writings—the solution of the problem of his fame.

Lamb sought relief in books, and the society of friends, from this overpowering sensation. Everything in his nature became intensified—his fancy, his wit, his humor, his judgment. Hence his passion for the wildest scenes of the old English drama—those passages of Marston, and Middleton, and Marlowe, and Webster, which crack the heartstrings; and hence, on the other hand, the holy, supernatural calm with which he invested the dull stagnation of Quakerdom; hence his whole soul put into a jest; hence the warmth of his affection for his "midnight folios." It is one of the compensations for great misfortune that the soul acquires new powers through misery. Men become as gods, knowing good and evil. Their quick, fiery, indignant glance penetrates the commonplaces around them. It is well, if, as with Lamb, the fearfully inspired power is tamed and subdued to noble ends by a sense of duty. He bore up bravely, but not defiantly, beneath the stroke. At the inner shrine of the temple his heart was bowed—but not in public; there the world was amused and kept at a distance by his apparent levity.

Happily, nature had bestowed upon him a sense of humor, a faculty of which the richest natures only are susceptible; for who but a good, wise man is entitled, in this mixed world, to laugh at the motley spectacle? Without goodness there may be wit and sarcasm, but there will be no genuine humor. To be such a humorist as Lamb was, is also to be gifted with no ordinary share of fancy and imagination; for how can this dead level of familiar life, these wearisome commonplaces about us, be made to yield anything of delight unless they be first raised and enlightened by some vivifying power? Who but he ever saw anything or brought it forward in "the praise of chimney-sweepers," to whom he devoted one of his essays, hanging the subject forever up in memory, like a picture of beggars by Murillo? What a race of "Old Benchers of the Inner Temple" would have passed away nameless to the neighboring churchyard, but for his sportive reminiscences, probing their characters and painting their quaint ways, the little bubbles on the placid stream of their existence, with his gentle but incisive pen? How the old London Beggars rise at the stroke of his magic wand—"the Patriarchs of Poverty," enriched and decorated in the splendid garments of poetry—their rags becoming a species of kingly investiture. "In tale or history, your Beggar is ever the just antipode to your King. The poets and romancical writers, when they would most sharply and feelingly paint a reverse of fortune, never stop till they have brought down their hero in good earnest to rags and the wallet. The depth of the descent illustrates the height he falls from. There is no medium which can be presented to the imagination without offence. There is no breaking the fall. Lear, thrown from his palace, must divest him of his garments, till he answer 'mere nature;' and Cresseid, fallen from a Prince's love, must extend her pale arms—pale with other whiteness than of beauty, supplicating lazar alms with bell and clap-dish." This, verily is the art of literature, the science of reading. When, too, were the "old actors" so presented before or since? Colley Cibber's portraits, the best of their kind, are but poor literal affairs, a hackneyed collection of adjectives, beside these glowing sketches. Elliston and Munden, who once delighted thousands, now live in his pages, and nowhere else. "Joyousest of once embodied spirits," he somewhere addresses the former; and the latter he has made immortal in a eulogium which may be applied to his own genius. "So the gusto of Munden antiquates and ennobles what it touches. His pots and his ladles are as grand and primal as the seething-pots and hooks seen in an old prophetic vision. A tub of butter, contemplated by him, amounts to a Platonic idea. He understands a leg of mutton in its quiddity. He stands, wondering, amid the commonplace materials of life, like primeval man, with the sun and stars about him."

It is needless to multiply examples of this quickening power in Lamb's writings, with which so many readers are familiar—for it is one of the proofs of the excellency of his work that it is so generally cherished by all classes. It is not surprising that young readers should be caught by a certain glitter and animation of the style, the use of quaint words, cunning parentheses, and striking conceits; it is more to the purpose that the impression is deepened when the novelty is worn away. A writer who can thus hold young and old, control the fashion of his own day and be potent with posterity, must be of the right stamp. Men of wit relish his writings, women appreciate his sentiment, he is dear to clergymen. In the recently published correspondence of a grave divine, the late Dr. James W. Alexander, of the Fifth-avenue, you will find a singular tribute to his genius. A few years before his death Dr. Alexander, being in London, visited the India House, to see the desk and ledgers of the humble accountant who wrote the *Essays of Elia*. He found the very window where he sat and inspected an old volume of "Interest Tables," on the blank pages of which the humorist had written such critical travesties as these: "A book of much interest."—*Ed. Review*; "A work in which the interest never flags."—*Quar. Review*; "We may say of this volume that the interest increases from beginning to end."—*Monthly Review*. The jest has become a reality in its application to his own works. The reader who incorporates them in his mind will find in them the seeds of a generous culture, paying compound interest at every turn—for they have a rare suggestive quality, provoking thought and blossoming into new varieties in the fresh soil.

At one time we had some fears that the reputation of Lamb would degenerate into an affectation, his striking sayings were lisped so volubly in society, and his praises were sung so familiarly in the magazines. There was danger of something sickly in the sentiment about him. Puling sonnetteers talked of "the gentle Charles," and would dandle the creature like a kitten. A very impressionable school of admirers would nonchalantly ask if you didn't "love" him. We remember a stout professional gentleman of a literary character, who would bring his hand down on his thigh with an emphasis of admiration when anything delicate or sentimental came before him, in the exclamation, "That's Lamby!" Youngsters went about in the same way a few years since prating about Carlyle. Happily the reputation of both authors has survived this maudlin embrace, which might have smothered a less vigorous fame, and we may now sit down to their perusal, taking them for what they are, and judging them by their essentials. The time has already come when both may be estimated apart from any accidental associations or tricks of expression inherent to them—for what they really are and have to guide our judgment, improve our hearts, and solace the still recurring cares and anxieties of life. For these purposes the writings of Lamb retain their virgin bloom and vitality. They are in moderate compass, well packed for the journey to posterity. It would be well if the world had more like them. You may count the books on your fingers worthy to rank with them, and then you will find the resemblance only a general one, in spirit rather than in letter. At this moment we can think only of the *Sketch Book* of Washington Irving, the *Twice Told Tales* of Nathaniel Hawthorne, and the *Essays* of Oliver Goldsmith.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

Among things that may be fitly and agreeably given, especially in Holiday times, books are the best. A book may express, as the giver desires, the most delicate shade of sentiment, the highest esteem, the kindliest wish, or the warmest hope, and in point of expense there is scarcely a limit in either direction; and, of course, booksellers are all awake to the fact that the Christmas time, the great opener of hearts, is also a loosener of purse-strings.

The Appletons offer very nearly a hundred different books, published expressly for this holiday time. Foremost among them in the general elegance of its appearance, as well as in its real merit as a book, is one with the rather unpromising title of *Moral Emblems*. Those who expect a sermon, will be excused, but disappointed. The work is filled mostly with the quaint thought and direct expression of a most enjoyable old Dutch poet—whose home tone and household feeling go peculiarly near to the heart at a season when all its tenderer ties are strengthened and renewed. The mechanical execution of this book is of the first-rate order; and the selection of proverbs and extracts given with the poems are worthy to be in such company. The wood engravings, with which this work is profusely illustrated, are as near perfection as human skill can go,

Two entirely new editions of *Shakespeare*, printed on fine paper, illustrated, and put up in the handsomest bindings, are also offered. The text of the editions is the scrupulously corrected one of Mary Cowden Clarke, and they are without notes. One edition is in one volume, the other in two. A better or more truly valuable gift book it would not be easy to find.

Parables from Nature—the illustrations drawn by Holman Hunt, Millais, Speckter, Thomas and Warren—much less rich in appearance than many books near it, is scarcely so in reality. It is quite an oddity in its way, and will be remembered long after the season that saw its birth shall have passed away.

The Promises of Jesus is one among modern books with which types and the printing press—as generally understood—have had nothing to do. Each page of this little volume has been elaborately drawn on stone, and the letter of the text, and the ornamental head and tail-pieces and borders are colored in the richest style of illumination. Some of the initial letters are little wonders of ingenious construction and expression in this style of art. This book is printed only on one side of the page, and is interleaved with thin sheets.

The *Byron Gallery* and the *Poet's Gallery* are two handsome volumes of verse, with ideal portrait illustrations on steel. In the first, the various women drawn or mentioned in the poems of Byron are pictured; and in the second, the women or heroines of other poets. The descriptive verses are given with the engravings in each book. These books are both especially appropriate gift books for ladies, as they are both filled with expressions of homage and devotion to the beauty and the virtues of the gentler sex.

The Foreign Tour of the Messrs. Brown, Jones & Robinson, one of the irresistible picture stories of Richard Doyle, is republished by Messrs. Appleton at half the selling price of the English edition. This is, we believe, the first instance in which a book of this class—made up entirely of illustration—has been republished here. It is done now by means of a newly-discovered process.

A new edition of Tennyson's *May Queen* is illustrated in the Pre-Raphaelite manner, by Hon. Mrs. Boyle. The expression of English country life is very faithfully given. The angels are the very chubby-cheeked things of rude imagination,—less etherial than common, and not a little suggestive of avoirdupois. This book is a happy little curiosity.

Poet's Wit and Humor, is a collection of good things in verse,—the choice merriment of the merry muse. The poems are selected almost indiscriminately, from English and American authors, and are all illustrated.

The Poetry of Nature, with thirty illustrations drawn by Harrison Weir; *The Hamlet*, with eleven etchings on steel, all drawn by Birket Foster; Shakespeare's *Tempest*, illustrated by Birket Foster, Gustave Dore, Slader and others, are among the better additional volumes that we cannot describe at length.

Among the Juveniles are the famous Night-Cap books, and two pleasant little books translated from the German, by Miss Lander, of Salem—*Flower Pictures* and *New Fairy Stories*—both handsomely printed and well illustrated. A new story by Mrs. Havens—*Where there's a Will there's a Way*,—and one by Miss McIntosh—*A Year with Maggie and Emma*,—are seasonable, and such as can with entire confidence be put in the hands of the little ones for whom they are intended.

We heartily recommend the providers of holiday literature to see for themselves the many others offered. Choose as they may, they can scarcely choose amiss.

Messrs. Derby & Jackson offer some choice Holiday gifts, and foremost among them is the *Loves and Heroines of the Poets*, edited by R. H. Stoddard, and published in an elegant quarto. Mr. Stoddard is a man of letters, a poet and a critic, and the subject is one peculiarly adapted to the cast of his mind and his scholarly pursuits. He brings also to the work many years of careful reading, a catholic taste, and that certain love for his task without which the most ingenious labor is spiritless and cold. "My object in this volume," says the editor, "is to present specimens of English love-poetry, especially that which is, or seems to be, addressed to particular women—the loves and heroines of the poets,—and to give, as concisely as possible, all that is known concerning them." How thoroughly and graciously Mr. Stoddard has performed the duties of editorship, may be inferred from the analytical and appreciative criticism with which his labors have been hailed by the best literary authorities. There have been innumerable compilations of amatory poetry, but we do not know of one so comprehensive and accurate as Mr. Stoddard's, which is not simply a collection of celebrated poems, but, by its chronological arrangement, a clear and succinct history of love-poetry for the past six centuries. The brief notes which preface many of the selections are, in themselves, a worthy contribution to biographical literature, not only on account of the simple elegance with which they are written, but because they give us, in a small compass, certain histories that, until now, have lain disjointed and unsatisfactory in a hundred different volumes—many of which are not accessible to the general reader. The notes on Petrarch, Tasso, Swift, Burns and Byron, are particularly admirable. In making his selections, Mr. Stoddard has consulted early editions when it was practicable, although he has not always followed their readings when a later one seemed preferable. The dates at which the different poems were written are given, or, when that is not possible, the dates of the volumes in which they were first published. Here the reader can trace the course of love-poetry from the time of Dante, through the melodious days of Queen Elizabeth, down to the present period. The editor opens his book with the three great Italian poets, Dante, Petrarch and Tasso, because he considers their verse the model on which our early English poets fashioned theirs. The poetic literature of the age of Elizabeth, and the times of Charles the First and Second, is largely represented. We could not spare from this collection any of those golden songs, though the space they occupy has evidently forced the editor to crowd the poets of to-day into comparatively narrow quarters. The selections in all cases, are made with great tact and discrimination. The reader will thank him for quoting largely from Barry Cornwall, who was beyond dispute the best of song-writers. Among the American poets represented, are Lowell, Longfellow, Whittier, Poe, Taylor, Willis, Baker and Read. We regret that the editor gives us no specimens of his own aërial music. He contributes nothing in verse, except a happy translation of one of Tasso's sonnets, to which we find his initials modestly attached.

Six of the twelve female heads which illustrate the volume are engraved from drawings by Barry. Beatrice is by far the finest face in the group. Laura, Leonora and Geraldine, are copies from authentic sources. Shakespeare's mysterious "Love," Coleridge's Genevieve, and Burns' Highland Mary, are ideal portaits. Saccharissa, is from a painting by Vandyke, and Martha Blount, from one by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Of the other ladies, they are children of the fancy, and not particularly remarkable. The book is carefully printed on ivory paper and elegantly bound, but its tasteful ornamentation is its smallest merit. The lover who presents the volume to his mistress, pays a compliment to her intellect.

The Women of the South Distinguished in Literature, edited by Mary Forrest, is another book from the same house. It presents us with selections from the writings of some thirty-five or forty women of the South, who have distinguished themselves more or less in various departments of literature. The specimens of each author are introduced by a biographical notice from the pen of the editor. The book is adorned with fine steel engravings of the following ladies: Octavia Walton Le Vert, Anna Cora Mowatt Ritchie, Maria J. McIntosh, Marion Harland, (author of *Alone*,) Rosa V. Johnson, Augusta J. Evans, (author of *Beulah*,) and Miss L. Virginia French. The South is certainly under obligations to Mary Forrest for bringing together, in this handsome royal quarto, those daughters of the sunny land who have accomplished certain successes, even if they be not the highest, in a most difficult pursuit. Literature, as a profession, is full of vanity and vexation of spirit, and its rewards are neither sure nor many, especially to women; therefore we propose to treat them tenderly on this and on all other occasions. We shall not quarrel with the fair editor of this volume for introducing among her celebrities several ladies who, for very many very good reasons, are not at present known to the reading public; nor shall we say disagreeable things to her, because, in estimating the merits of these later Corinnes, she sometimes allows her amiable heart to run away with her sober judgment, and so exhausts the vocabulary of commendation, that we have no adjective left for our own private use. We would rather speak of that part of her work which has been excellently well done, and praise it warmly. Her selections from the various authors evince rare good taste, and the arrangement of her materials is artistic. The volume as a whole is much better than the majority of compendiums of literature, and as a sample of book-craft, one of the best ever issued from the American press. To quote from "Miss Flora," it is printed on miraculous paper and bound in heavenly morocco.

Messrs. Townsend & Co. have published two of the most elegant Holiday books of the season. They have the merit of being thoroughly American, and at the same time thoroughly elegant. One is *Pages and Pictures*—a handsome quarto volume made up of descriptive scenes from the works of Cooper, illustrated by engravings on both steel and wood by some of the most gifted and best known artists of the country. Cooper's novels abound in picturesque and striking scenes—described by the pen of a master and admirably adapted to the purposes of pictorial representation. There is no other American writer who can be compared with him in the abundance and excellence of these passages. The selections for this volume have been made by his daughter, whose talent and taste have been devoted to the grateful task of extending and perpetuating her father's fame. The engravings are remarkable for spirit and fidelity. Many of them are by Darley, who has permanently connected his own name with that of the great American novelist by the admirable manner in which he has illustrated his writings;—and the rest are mainly by the skillful, vigorous pencils of Hamilton & Hows. The book is sumptuously printed, and cannot fail to be a conspicuous favorite among the gift-books of the season. The other work to which we referred as from the same press is a beautiful illustrated edition of William Cullen Bryant's well-known poem—*A Forest Hymn*. It contains 32 illustrations on wood from drawings by Mr. Hows, which are exceedingly tasteful and life-like. In paper, printing and general execution this elegant book has had few superiors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Books are generally as plentiful after a Presidential election as toads are after a shower. The present clouded condition of the political sky has had a rather retarding influence on the crop, but has by no means killed it; we have books to the right of us, books to the left of us, and books all around us.

The existing unfortunate antagonism between the North and South seems to find a counterpart in an equally "irrepressible conflict" between two publishing houses "eminent in the land," the Harpers of this ilk, and Ticknor & Fields, of Boston. The latter gentlemen have printed volume first of *Tom Brown at Oxford*, and the Press of the former rings back an echoing edition of the same work. The Boston house has the advantage in paper; the New-York gives a half chapter more, and sells the book at a lower price. The benefits resulting to the world at large from this competition are not very plainly apparent, since it is by no means certain that the publisher's loss is the public's gain. Compromises in the generality of cases are to be condemned, but one in this instance commends itself as judicious.

It was the remark of an eminent professor of the sartorial art, to a client: "God made you a man, Sir, but I made you a gentleman." If this remark had truth for a basis, it would seem very easy for a tailor's son to become a gentleman; a few flourishes of the father's needle being alone necessary to effect the transformation. Yet, if the experiences of Mr. *Evan Harrington*, as set forth in a book written by one George Meredith, and published by Harper & Bros., are to be relied upon, it is not so very easy a thing to be a gentleman after all, even with a tailor for one's father. Indeed, the latter parentage seems to be rather a hindrance than otherwise. Mr. Evan Harrington, the hero of Mr. Meredith's story, was determined to be a gentleman, but the needle of his father ever interposed itself, a *bar sinister* upon his escutcheon, a *bar terrible* to his advancement. His endeavors to surmount this terrible obstacle are most amusingly told, and, for the benefit of those who invariably rate a book bad unless it has a good moral tied to its tail, we will state that a capital moral can be drawn from the sequel, as the hero finally accomplishes his task—and becomes a gentleman through his own merit alone. Give us another book, Mr. Meredith.

Lake House, translated from the German of Fanny Lewald by Nathaniel Greene, and published by Ticknor & Fields, is a pleasant story, not prolonged to a tedious length, and readable throughout. There is not the first flash of blue-fire about the book; its plot is simple and unpretending, developing itself naturally and sensibly throughout the pages, and seemingly without the author's aid. In the translation Mr. Greene has done full justice to Miss Lewald.

Signor G. Ruffini is a gentleman who writes remarkably good English for a foreigner, and he has availed himself of this familiarity with our language by giving us several very excellent books. By *Doctor Antonio* he secured a very fair parish of readers, and he is not destined to offend or lose them by the publication of *Lavinia*, which is given to them under the auspices of Rudd & Carlton. The scene of the story opens in Italy, shifting to England, and thence crossing the channel into France. It would be scarcely fair to call *Lavinia* a love story, and yet a tender thread of "love and languishment" runs through it all, and binds the story together. Other elements of life and action, however, are so judiciously mingled by the skillful Signor that the tender does not become mawkishly apparent, and the result is a capital book. The author mentions his conviction that if the English had invented nothing but "shaking hands" they would still be a great people.

In publishing *The Chapel of St. Mary*, by the author of the *Rectory of Moreland*, Ticknor & Fields have added one to the list of good books of native origin. The characters are real, and the incidents which constitute the narrative are such as may and do happen in everyday life. Perhaps more than this is necessary to constitute a brilliant book; but that nothing further is requisite to make a readable one, is evidenced by the volume before us.

The Recreations of a Country Parson is by no means a taking title for a book, and yet it is the title of one which Ticknor & Fields reprint from an English edition. At first thought one would conclude that if there were no other synonym for monotony, a country clergyman's life would fill the vacancy. His duties are commonly supposed to be manifold, while his recreations are to be written in a paragraph. This country parson, however, confutes the popular idea by occupying a good-sized volume with the narration of his recreations. The result of this labor of love is a compilation of musings and moralizings, containing much that is good, more that is commonplace.

The Harpers, who gave us *The Four Georges* of Thackeray through the medium of their magazine, now give them to the public in book form. Thackeray needs no praise, and he is certainly indifferent to censure. As a humorist and satirist he stands almost without a peer. He has done that with his pen for the social body that surgeons are wont to do with their scalpels for the human. He has laid bare its diseased points, and cut away at its "proud flesh" with an utter disregard for the feelings of the patient apparently, and yet the conviction is forced upon us that our chirurgeon has only done his duty, and that the same work could have been done in no other manner. Thus, in his probing of the characters and reigns of the Georges he seems perfectly merciless, and yet we eye the glittering steel with a conviction that he is but just. Royal imbecility finds no favor with our author. To him it is a matter of perfect indifference whether he drives the point of his pen into the ribs of a prince or a peasant,—his only care is to drive home. Yet the feeling comes over one sometimes that even though it is a stuffed world, we don't want to be told of it,—that we would be better content to have the sawdust of society let alone, and not scattered about as it is when he begins to thresh around in it with his restless boots. One is very apt to put out the light, and draw the curtain around his bed after reading one of Thackeray's books, with a firm conviction that all women are flirts, and that all men are fools, and that it is a matter of little moment, so far as the world's worth is concerned, whether morning ever comes or not. It is easy to imagine that it was immediately after the publication of some remote *Vanity Fair* that David's people went crying through the streets—Who will show us any good?

Behold Balzac; he follows Thackeray in most natural order. Balzac is what Thackeray would be had Thackeray been born a Frenchman; as it is, while the one is of the French Frenchy, the other is of the English intensely English. Thackeray takes his stand firmly on ground which he knows is unshakable, poises his bright but trenchant blade, and deals manful blows for the right; Balzac, on the other hand, cares not where he plants himself, but dances around with his flexible rapier, cutting lightly everywhere, and little caring whether he stabs a virtue or thrusts at a vice. Both are witty, cynical and satirical. But while Balzac laughs at vice with all a Frenchman's lightness, and much of a Frenchman's sympathy, Thackeray grasps it with the muscle of an English mind and shakes it with the heartiness of a double English hate. But the Frenchman's wit is wonderful, and the rapidity with which he perceives and conveys is wonderful. He flashes a chapter of meaning at you in a sentence and pins a dozen characters before your eyes in a paragraph. To read him is like sitting down to have a chat with Mephistophiles. You find your companion witty and wise but wofully wicked. You would scarcely like to introduce him to the acquaintance of your wife, or commend him to the companionship of your daughters. *The Petty Annoyances of Married Life* is the second of the series, we believe, of Balzac's works, now in course of publication by Rudd & Carlton. It is a brilliant book; wit sparkles on every page like ice-drops on fountain-lilies of a Winter day, but the gems are as cold as they are clear. You wonder at the man who could write such a book; you wonder still more at the state of society which caused it to be written. And you close the volume with a fully formed resolution to shorten your stay in sunny France next Summer, and lengthen your sojourn in England, willing to forget and forgive the fogs of the latter country for the comparative purity of its moral atmosphere.

It is probable that few in the land who read novels at all, are not perfectly familiar with Cooper and his works. Of all romancists, Scott scarcely excepted, he has dived deepest into the depths of the popular heart, and twined himself most firmly around the affections of his readers. Townsend & Co. are doing a good work for literature in the publication of a series of Cooper's novels, illustrated by Darley, in a typographical form befitting their merit. *The Oak Openings*, lately added to the series, is uniform in paper and binding with its predecessors.

One would have thought that the woes of our common country are numerous enough just now without any addition being made to them by the publication of bad poetry, yet several of our eminent publishers seem to think otherwise. Rudd & Carlton should have remembered that Kane suffered sufficient hardships during his life to do away with any necessity for inflicting fresh ones upon him after death. Mr. Geo. W. Chapman should also have taken this into consideration when he proposed to fling a tribute upon his grave, than which the Arctic snows fell not upon him more unkindly. Some day Mr. Chapman will have a lucid interval, and then he will be sorry that he has done this. If his poems have any circulation in the other world, and the one which he tells us is "after Beranger" chances to meet that eminent lyrist's eye, it is certain that Beranger will be "after him" with a vengeance.

Messrs. Townsend & Co. are responsible for the gushings of *Fountain Rock*, which constitute the "metrical pastimes" of George Hay Ringgold, of the army. "Pastimes," indeed! We are tempted to address the author as the frogs in the fable did the chap who was pelting them with stones: "It may be fun for you, but it's death to us." It would really be much more merciful in Mr. Ringgold to scatter his lead among his fellow creatures from the muzzle of his gun, than from the innocent-looking barrel of a pen.

Affectation in any form is detestable; coming in typographical shape it is doubly so. What, in the name of everything readable, could prompt Ticknor & Fields to print *Faithful Forever* with old-fashioned s's, puzzles us to determine. Looking at these detestable giraffes of letters, we always fancy that the book lisps. They betray the reader into all sorts of blunders. One is sure to make fun of sun, and become bewildered with sights and fights. Surely the book itself, wherein these long-necked s's are introduced, is commonplace enough to have justified the publishers in the use of modern-shaped letters. *Faithful Forever*, the last effort of Mr. Coventry Patmore. has been well praised, and equally well abused. Severely criticised by one of the London journals, it has also been ably defended by John Ruskin. To our thinking, praise or censure is alike wasted on it. Of plot the poem has none; it consists of a series of metrical letters, bound together by a slight thread of narrative, the whole constituting a book dreadfully proper and dreadfully dull.

Cathedral bells strike only occasionally, but little silver bells are ever ringing through the land, and it is pleasant to hear them. The poetries of Miss Rose Terry have already found favor in magazines, and a multiplied hebdomadal immortality in most of the country newspapers. When the people take poetry to their heart you may be sure it has merit. We remember one little gem in particular, "*The two Villages*;" for months it went floating around, a waif upon the waves of newspaperdom, and now we recognize it in the volume before us. Publishers have been guilty of much greater crimes than Ticknor & Fields commit in publishing poems like these.

Ticknor & Feilds seem disposed to compel a tribute of praise by their beautiful editions of standard novels. *Ivanhoe*, the initial volume of a series of Scott's inimitable romances, lies before us, and in beauty of paper, clearness of type, and all the other requisites of book-dress, it does eminent credit to the artists of Riverside. In giving *Ivanhoe* precedence in their series, the publishers seem to have marked their sense of its merit. Certain it is that amongst all the creations of Scott's wonderful brain, *Ivanhoe* stands preëminent, towering up as did Front-de-Bœuf in the van of battle; and this we can say without at all disparaging the many other most noble knights. There is a magic power about the book, which every reader will probably be willing to acknowledge. Who has not, after its perusal of a Winter night, seen knights tilting between the bars of the glowing grate, traced out tournaments in the sky, and heard the ring of armor echoing in his ears, while all around was still. For sustained interest *Ivanhoe* is without a peer in the book-world, and it is questionable whether even within another century we shall meet its like. The engraving of Sir Walter, which prefaces the present volume, is from the very excellent portrait by Sir Thos. Lawrence, and does full justice to the original. Apropos of these engravings, Messrs. Ticknor & Fields have taken advantage of the fine collection which has accumulated upon their hands by producing a very expensive gift-book in a very economical manner. They have compiled the engravings wherewith they generally preface their editions of favorite authors into a book called *Favorite Authors*, with brief selections from the writings of each. Thus they are enabled to present the public with a series of portraits, engraved in the highest style of art, and worthy of place in a miniature national gallery, with very little expense to themselves save the printing. In the volume before us we have Hawthorne, Tennyson, Scott, and a score more of names and faces eminent in the literature of both the Old and New World. The selection of "favorite authors" is not so representative as it might have been made, but this may be attributable to the fact that it was made to fit the material on hand; and the reduced price at which it enables the publishers to furnish a really valuable book, will prove their ample apology.

We have an echo of "the time that tried men's souls" in *Memoirs and Times of the Revolution*, being the memoirs of Elkanah Watson, edited by his son, and published by the Appletons. We open the book, and at once find ourselves among the cocked-hats and knee-breeches which flourished in the days when George was King. The transition is rapid and the contrast great. The spruce beau of Elkanah's time strutted before his mistress in all the glories of a powdered wig and ample ruffles—his nether limbs working in integnments which neither made nor marred their symmetry; the stylish young man of the present day flourishes in the world's eye with well-oiled hair and the smallest display of linen possible, one-half of his visible anatomy resembling the sign-board of a village inn, the balance representing a double-barreled barber's pole. And turning over these pages which treat of the past, the reader wonders whether the Republic which the sturdy old cocked-hats and knee-breeches built is to be destroyed by their descendants. Propounding the question to himself he is very apt to respond "No." We should have mentioned that this is the second edition of a book whose first found a ready sale. It contains a portrait of the author, and is embellished with illustrations designed and executed under the superintendence of that most enthusiastic resurrectionist of everything pertaining to the Revolution, Benson J. Lossing.

Hymns of the Ages, published by Ticknor & Fields, is the second series of a work whose first was received with general and well deserved favor. When we consider the number of hymnologists that have hymned, the difficulty of making a selection like the one before us becomes apparent, though it may be urged, after all, that of the thousands of hymns written, but few, setting their religious sentiment aside, deserve preservation. The compiler of the present work has performed his task most judiciously, and if called upon to reduce the volume to still smaller limits we fancy he would be much at a loss which of the sacred lyrics to expunge. To say that the book comes from the Riverside Press, is voucher enough for its typographical execution.

The Appleton's publish the XIth volume of their new American *Cyclopedia*, from Mac to Mox. To even run through the list of its alliterative contents would cramp this volume sadly, and the brief announcement that it contains many articles of interest and none but what are of use, must suffice.

Christian Songs, Translations, and other Poems, by the Rev. James Gillborne Lyons, printed by Smith, English & Co., of Philadelphia, are much above the average of religious poetry generally. It is a common fault with those who attune their harps to Christian strains to confound piety with stupidity, imagining that the duller their verses the better the sentiment. An improvement in this particular is commendable.

Many men have lived, and many men have written, but never was man nor author better loved in his generation than was Izaak Walton. His acquaintances never spoke of him but in endearing terms; it was "Honest Izaak," "Dear Brother," "Worthy Friend." And the affectionate regard in which he was then held has been transmitted down to this day. The name of Walton is never mentioned but with tenderness; the angler speaks of him with reverence, the student turns over his pages with a feeling akin to affection. Wearied with the elaborate sentences and labored syntax which go to build current literature, it is refreshing to turn to some quaint old author like Walton and *browse*. The simplicity of his style, and the unaffectedness of his sentiment, afford the same feeling of relief to the mind that a subdued color does to the eye after it has been wearied by long exposure to garish light. Messrs. Crosby, Lee & Co. do the public a service by their neat library edition of Walton's lines. It is rendered doubly interesting by the appreciative sketch of the author and his writings, which is prefixed.

A few years hence and *terra incognita* will be an obsolete phrase. There are but few corners of the earth even now that can fairly be called unknown. Travelers have pushed their way into mountains and valleys where everyone would not care to tread, and industrious little types have multiplied the tale of their travels for the benefit of the world at large. Very interesting information in regard to a tract of country comparatively unexplored, may be found in Mr. Atkinson's *Travels in the Regions of the Upper and Lower Amoor*, printed by the Harper Brothers from an English edition. The book is written in pleasant narrative style, not too thickly studded with traveler's technicalities, nor does it contain a superabundance of marvelous and incredible episodes. From peculiar associations with the name, however, American readers will regard the accompanying map, the handiwork of one whose cognomen is Arrowsmith, with some suspicion. The book is handsomely illustrated throughout. The same publishers print a revised edition of Squier's *Nicaragua*, replete with maps and illustrations.

That we may not ignore her greatness, the West sends us a portly volume, devoted to her praise, and containing histories of the great men she has produced. The list comprises jurists, clergymen, editors, doctors, merchants, and all the other men that people worlds and villages. St. Louis, however, comes in for the major share of glorification, for which reason many will be apt to think that the book titled *Edwards' Great West*, should have been published under a less generic name.

As the interest of the world now centres upon Italy, the publication by Mann Bros. of Abbot's history is most timely. We have no purpose to again discuss the merits of Mr. Abbot as an historian. It is quite true that he ofttimes romance mingles with reality, and allows himself to be prejudiced where he should religiously observe the impartiality befitting an historian. But this truth cannot be denied—he makes readable books. Little fault can be found with his present work on the score of incompleteness, as he takes up Italy in its cradle, nurses it to a healthy age, tenderly cares for her in her senility, and presents her to us in her rejuvenescence. Commencing with Romulus he runs through the gamut of Italian heroes to Garibaldi. A better history might not have been so good a book.

Ticknor & Fields publish an illustrated edition of Henry G. Hewlett's *Heroes of Europe*. The author gives a wider meaning to the word "Hero" than is commonly attached to it, and we are brought face to face with many who have neither battled nor bled on the tented field. Yet Martin Luther is as much a hero as were the Cid and Charlemagne. The claim of Ignatius Loyola, however, to a place in the long category, is not so evident. Prominent historical characters cannot be brought too familiarly to the acquaintance of the people, and if the author of this book had but been more discriminating in selections, he would have done a good work.

There are æsthetics in all things. Mr. Philip Henry Gosse thinks so, and proves the fact in *The Romance of Natural History*, published by Gould & Lincoln. He has succeeded in producing a book both interesting and instructive. Gorillas and whales, bullfinches and bears, are tumbled before us, as it were, in a kaleidoscope,—the reader wonders that such a mass of matter can be so clearly and yet so picturesquely grouped. The *romantic* element of the author's character is amusingly evident in that portion of the book that treats of the sea-serpent. Authorities are cited, and precedents are quoted, to show not only that such an animal *may* exist, but also that it actually *does*. Mr. Gosse even gives us an engraving of the monster, so that if seen hereafter it may be readily recognized. Not only in one sea serpent does he believe, but in the existence of a race. Surely it is a blessing that these ophiomorphous terrors are not given to making excursions on land.

Natural History, without romance, if such a thing be possible, is given to us by Phinney

Blakeman & Mason, who publish a translation, by Sarah A. Myers, of Martin's *Natural History*. An estimate of the merit of the book may be gathered from the fact that in the original German it has reached the thirty-fifth edition. The work of the translator has been performed with fidelity, and the accompanying illustrations will greatly aid the student.

G. G. Evans, of Philadelphia, endeavors to meet the political wants of the people by publishing the *Union Text Book*, a compilation of selections from the writings of Daniel Webster. It is questionable whether the Great Expounder ever imagined that he would have to speak at such a crisis as now agitates the country.

Phinney, Blakeman & Mason publish *Railway Property*, a treatise on the construction and management of Railways, by John B. Jervis. In a land where the sod is fairly clamped down by iron-bars, and the railway interest bound by countless thousands of ties to that of the whole community, this book should establish for itself a special value. The fact that more than a thousand millions of dollars is in this country invested in railway property, suggests the consideration that it cannot be too properly cared for. Yet it is only too true that the management of railway lines, and the care of the immense property involved, has been committed rather to chance than to any known laws which should promote their prosperity and enhance the value. The book before us contains sensible and practical suggestions in regard to the building of roads and their management when completed. A copy of it will prove an invaluable companion to all who either directly or remotely feel inclined to dabble in railways.

Pennsylvania, a few weeks since, was swimming in coal-oil, and, for ought we know, the bituminous inundation still continues. If it does, Abraham Gesner's *Treatise on Coal Petroleum, and other Distilled Oils*, published by Balliere Brothers, will prove as serviceable to the Pennsylvanians as the Ark of old would have proved to the Antedeluvians had those primitives been sensible enough to avail themselves of its aid. The author is a practical chemist, and familiar with the mysteries of retorts and crucibles. His work ought to have an extensive floating circulation in all the oleaginous districts.

Walker, Wise & Co., of Boston, publish *A Practical Illustration of "Woman's Right to Labor,"* edited by Caroline H. Dall. Since women are wont to labor on their own responsibility, asserting the prerogative, instead of asking permission, why does one now attempt to prove the right?

To say that Richard Chevenix Trench wields a trenchant pen may be mistaken for the perpetration of an execrable pun, while on the contrary it is but the utterance of a pure truth. If there were no other evidence among his written works, his *Study of Words*, published by W. J. Widdleton, from a rewritten, revised and enlarged English edition, would alone be sufficient to establish for him a preëminency in the world of letters for all time. In the world of letters, we have said: perhaps we should have said world of words, since there is his familiar home. He is an etymological enthusiast, diving down into the bowels of language, curiously analyzing each stratum that goes to making up the whole word-world, fishing out fossils, digging philological Saurians from buried caves, and drawing curious inferences from everything he touches. The generality of students, who look upon words as dead signs instead of living powers, will be surprised to find them in this work breathing with very palpable lungs. That these heart-throbs of the language mark also the pulsations of a more material world, is made apparent by many linked analogies. The demoralization of morals, for instance, marked by the changed and contemptuous signification attached in later days to words which were originally expressive of goodness, is curiously illustrated by the Dean in his dissection of Prude. Thus: "Prude," which is a French word, means virtuous or prudent; *prud'homme* being a man of courage and probity. But where morals are greatly and generally relaxed, virtue is often treated as hypocrisy; and thus, in a dissolute age, and one disbelieving the existence of any inward purity, prude came to designate a sort of female Tartuffe, one who affected a virtue, even as none were esteemed to do anything more; and in this use of it, which, having once acquired it continues to retain, abides an evidence of the corrupt world's dislike to and disbelief in the realities of goodness—its willingness to treat them as mere hypocrisies and shams. The meaning attached to "simple" and "simpleton," of later days, seems also to point the moral. Originally meaning without guile, the world very soon came to the conclusion that one without guile was necessarily a fool, and in this sense, as indicative of foolishness, the words are now used.

Westminster Sermons, by the same author, and from the same publisher, are in every way worthy of the Dean. The straightforward logic which pervades them, their terseness, and, withal, their admirable brevity, adapt them for general reading, and entitle them to a better fate than that which befalls the generality of published sermons.

The Pulpit very often becomes the prow in political agitations, and this proclivity is fully exemplified in *The Pulpit of the American Revolution*, published by Gould & Lincoln. The book contains the political sermons of 1776, compiled by John Wingate Thornton, and its intention is to illustrate and inculcate the true alliance between Politics and Religion. Notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, Pulpits are the watch-towers of the nation, and their occupants have a perfect right to speak out when rocks and shoals become apparent, and to proclaim danger, let it come in whatever form it may, so long as they do not attempt to seize the helm.

It seems a pity that science and religion should ever become antagonistic to each other, but disputes have occurred between them in all ages; especially have they have they been at variance on the subject of the creation of the world, science claiming that the work occupied ages, while the Church declared it was done in days. Science got rather the best of the argument, and slowly the Church came to concede that the Mosaic day meant a cycle of years. In support of this latter theory, Prof. Lewis brought out a book entitled *The Six Days of Creation*, and down upon it the critics swooped like hawks on a wagtail. *The Church and Science*, published by Warren F. Draper, of Andover, is a vindication of Prof. Lewis' treatise, and an answer to the adverse *critiques*. It also contains an essay on the literary character of the author of *Six Days of Creation*.

Sheldon & Co., who seem indefatigable in their work of issuing standard religious books, publish the second volume of a very neat edition of *Milman's Latin Christianity*. There is no necessity for further praising a work which is already acknowledged as one of the classics of ecclesiastical literature. The elegant library style in which this is published commends it still farther to favor.

Hymns and Choirs, or the Matter and the Manner of the Service of Song in the House of the Lord, published by John Wiley, is a history of hymnology and an analysis of its principles. The book is the joint production of two Andover professors and a Newton pastor.

Quiet Thoughts for Quiet Homes is the title of a book published by J. E. Tilton & Co., of Boston. The character of the work is well indicated by its title, not brilliant enough to keep one very wide awake nor sufficiently stupid to rock one soundly to sleep, it is well enough calculated to beguile one of those dreamy hours in which a reader cares not to be very wide awake nor yet to slumber.

Sargent's Original Dialogues, published by John L. Shorey, of Boston, fill a gap in school wants. The lines of the author, Epes Sargent, have hitherto fallen in more poetic places than the composition of school books, but in this essay, at least, he seems to have achieved a success.

The younger members of the world's congress are seldom or never neglected by the publishers. Sheldon & Co. publish the third volume of Jacob Abbot's American History. This has for its special title, *The Southern Colonies*. The name of the author is a guarantee for the creditable performance of his work. In this peculiar line of the historian's labors, for the edification and instruction of youthful readers, the name of Abbot stands like a tower.

If anything were wanting to confirm the versatility of talent commonly supposed to be possessed by the author of *John Halifax*, the appearance of the delightful child-book *Our Year*, from her pen, would alone be sufficient. Miss Mulock, in constructing his charming little volume, has given one more evidence of the adaptedness of genius. As competent to instruct a child as to enchain the attention of men, there is nothing that can repress its elasticity. The book is published by the Harpers.

Constance and Edith, published by Thomas Brothers, and *Glenwood*, or, *Holidays at the Cottage*, by M. W. Dodd, are both of that class of "moral tendency" stories which delight children, and tempt men to cry "twaddle." *Older than Adam*, published by Brown & Taggard, of Boston, is a pleasant little geological lesson for children younger than either Abel or Cain; *Nelly's First School Days*, from the same press, is a continuation of the Martin and Nelly series of stories, by Josephine Franklin, and very pleasant stories they are. *Flower Pictures*, by Elise Polko, translated from the German by S. W. Lander, is another of those charming little fairy tales which the good Appletons do so delight to shower into the laps of their young friends. *The Child's History of the Apostle Paul*, is published by the American Tract Society; but the *chef d'œuvre* of these latter gentlemen is the *Flowers of Springtime*, a huge picture-book, containing engravings that put the artists employed on the various illustrated papers to the blush, and many of which would do honor to a more pretentious work and of double the cost.

Commissioners of Charities and Corrections.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

At the regular meeting of the Board on Thursday the weekly statement was presented, from which the annexed is a summary:

Number remaining Dec. 8		7,934
Admitted since		1,839
Total		9,772
Of whom there died	42	
Discharged	1,253	
To Blackwell's Island	341	
To State Prison	10	—1,686
Remaining Dec. 15		8,126

Being an increase of 192.

The above are distributed as follows:

Bellevue Hospital	902
Lunatic Asylum	775
Almshouse	1,908
Penitentiary	725
Workhouse	1,379
Randall's Island	828

And the remainder in the various institutions under the charge of the Commissioners.

The regular report was presented by the Committee of the Whole, embracing some forty odd pages. The matters of public interest embraced therein are first, the transfer of the lunatics properly chargeable to the Commissioners of Emigration, to Ward's Island, where they have leased from the Commissioners on Charity and Corrections a building for their accommodation. This relieves Dr. Ranney, of the Lunatic Asylum, of a small proportion of surplus patients for which he has been compelled to provide in his already overcrowded asylum.

Dr. Isaac E. Taylor, who, with Dr. James R. Wood, were appointed to examine into the condition of certain Departments on Blackwell's Island, lately under the charge of Drs. Sanger and Carrington, presented a report not particularly complimentary to the courtesy of either gentlemen, (who have resigned,) but attesting (with exceptions named) to the fair condition of the wards under their charge. Under the new medical *régime* the following gentlemen have been appointed as assistants on the Island: Dr. Fowler Burtice and Dr. T. R. Whitney, to act for one year from Oct. 1st, 1860, and Dr. J. F. Ferguson until April 1st, 1861.

A long correspondence, between the Commissioners of Emigration and the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, on the subject of their disputed accounts, was presented, but as lawyers are engaged on both sides, it is not unlikely that the disputes may be indefinitely prolonged. Other matters, but of no special interest, were embraced in the report, which was adopted.

Affairs in Mexico.—The Brownsville (Texas) *Flag* of the 6th has this paragraph:

"Our Mexican exchanges bring no news of importance. We learn from private advices that a Liberal force of twenty-five thousand is marching towards the City of Mexico. Miramon will meet them without the gates with thirteen thousand men. As, however, eight thousand of the Liberal force were with the Centralists, at Guadalajara, a Liberal victory is by no means certain, and the termination of the difficulties may be looked upon as three years nearer than they were in December, 1857."

—The Florence correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* chronicles the continued success of Miss Abby Fay, the American prima donna.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

JAMES MASSY TO BE TRIED.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge Balcom, counsel for James Massy, indicted for felonious assault on a Police Officer, stated that his client had not left the country permanently, but had only gone to New-Jersey to attend a prize fight. He did not intend to shrink from a trial, and would be ready on Monday, for which day the case was therefore set down. In the event of his appearance at that time the forfeiture of his bail, which was entered on his default a few days since, will probably be reversed.

No further business was ready and the Court adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, when the following case will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Homicide—William Dunnigan.

Court of General Sessions.

A FORGER SENT TO SING SING.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder Barnard, William Hurley, indicted for forgery, was put to the bar, and pleaded guilty in the fourth degree, and was sent to Sing Sing for two years, the Recorder remarking that during the brief remainder of his term, he should visit with the severest penalties, all persons convicted of forgery.

CONVICTION FOR PASSING A BAD BILL.

John Parker and Wellington Carnes, indicted for forgery in passing counterfeit money, were then put to the bar for trial.

Martin Will, the first witness, testified that he was clerk in a grocery store; on Nov. 15 the prisoners came into the store and called for two drinks, giving therefor a bad bill;—[here identified;]—witness looked in a bank note detector and told them that it was bad; they represented themselves to be first and second mates of a vessel; they said they had no other money and wanted to leave the coat of one of them in payment; subsequently they said they lived near there, and would call again and pay; so they were let off; they took the bill away with them; witness made no mark on the bill at the time, and now identified it only by a mark which he subsequently made on it at the Police Court.

Officer Geo. H. Tyler next testified to having arrested the prisoners; Carnes was a little intoxicated; he said he was a sailor boy and did'nt know the bill was bad; they had no other bills in their possession; witness did not lose sight of the bill which he took from them, until after he had seen the last witness mark it.

Amelia Harlem next testified, that on the day in question, about an hour or two before the prisoners were at the store of the first witness, they came to the present witness' store and wanted to buy a pair of drawers, offering a bill, which the witness learned, upon inquiry, was bad; she marked it at the time, and now identified it in Court; prisoners had no other money to pay for the drawers and went away without taking them.

There were no further witnesses, and counsel for defence briefly addressed the jury, who, after a brief consultation, rendered a verdict of guilty. The prisoners were remanded for sentence.

At this point Recorder Barnard left the Bench, and Judge Russell presided for the rest of the day.

BAIL FORFEITED.

Phillip Corvan, indicted for grand larceny, was next called. The prisoner failing to respond, his bail was forfeited.

RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS ACQUITTED.

Barbaretta Hollacher, indicted for receiving stolen goods, was next put to the bar for trial. The property received was alleged to have been stolen by Lazarus Sterne.

Samuel Adler, first testified that Sterne had been in his employ as a dry-goods clerk. During the time that he was there, a large amount of articles were missed from the store. Sterne and prisoner were old acquaintances, coming from the same place in Europe. Witness had found several articles of his property in the possession of the prisoner. The articles were found in her bureau drawers and in her trunk. She said she had bought them of Sterne, who stated in her presence, that he had sold them at very low prices, a $12 shawl for $3, a piece of silk worth $36, for $3, and various of the other articles at a similar rate of reduction. Prisoner had borne a good character from childhood.

Leopold Beger, next testified that he was partner of prisoner's husband—the restaurant business. He had often seen Sterne peddling goods openly, which he represented that he had bought at auction. Prisoner bore a good character.

Gotlieb Zeck, next testified to prisoner's good character, and to having seen Sterne peddling goods.

There were no further witnesses, and the Jury took the case under the charge of the Court, and after a brief deliberation rendered a verdict of not guilty. The prisoner was thereupon discharged.

THE THIEF MORE UNLUCKY THAN THE RECEIVER.

Lazarus Sterne, indicted for the larceny of the articles received by the last prisoner was next put to the bar, and plead guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having previously endeavored in vain to have a plea accepted of guilty of petty larceny. He was sentenced the lowest term allowed by the law for such an offence, two years in State Prison.

ARSON—A FIREMAN EAGER FOR A BOUT WITH THE FLAMES.

William M. Johnson, indicted jointly with Emile Berger and John Scheff, for arson in the second degree, was put on trial. The house fired was No. 146 Church-street, and the fire occurred on the 4th of August last, at about midnight. The premises fired were not occupied at the time, but the one immediately adjoining was. The prisoner was a good-looking young man, and seemed much grieved at his position.

Officer *William McClay* first testified that at about midnight on the 4th of August, he saw the fire at No. 146 Church-street. Two men were standing near, one of them being the prisoner; witness asked what they were doing there; one of them said that Johnson had fallen and hurt himself, and he was helping him home; witness then had his attention called to the fire, which he examined, and with a brother officer extinguished it; he found a quantity of straw and shavings piled in the corner of a room.

(At this point, the trial was interrupted by the arraignment of an army of prisoners, against whom bills of indictment have been found. They will be tried next term.)

Emile Berger, an accomplice of the prisoner, was put upon the stand and swore that the prisoner had set the building on fire in the afternoon, and when that was extinguished, had declared his design to repeat the attempt; he did it solely to get up an excitement and draw out the fire companies, to one of which he belonged; in coming out of the building in the night, where all three had been, one of them fell and hurt himself; while another was leading out the lame one the prisoner came out, when he was seen by the first officer who testified.

There were no witnesses for the defence, and the jury taking the case rendered a verdict of "Not Guilty;" whereupon the prisoner leaped up in great joy, and was restrained from a noisy demonstration of his happiness by the officer in attendance.

The Court then adjourned to this morning, at 11 o'clock, to pass sentences and hear motions.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Smalley.

James Dillon, one of the crew of the ship *Wm. F. Storer*, who, with several others, was convicted of a violent revolt on board her in the harbor of New-York, but who was not sentenced with the rest, he being at the time in the hospital from the effect of wounds received in the affray, having now recovered, was brought up for sentence. The prisoner was asked if he had anything to say why he should not be sentenced. He spoke of his having been severely injured in the affray and his sufferings, as a reason why he should be treated with some leniency.

Judge Smalley then said: You have been indicted by a Grand Jury for the crime of revolt and mutiny on board the ship *William F. Storer*, and on a fair trial before a jury you have been convicted. The evidence showed that there was an altercation between the Captain and one of the crew, the Captain refusing to allow him to go into the forecastle; that they came into collision and the Captain threw the man upon the deck, whereupon, several of the crew, yourself included, made a rush upon the Captain. The steward of the vessel, in pursuance of his duty, rushed out to aid the officers of the ship in preserving order, and in the affray was slain. It was shown by the evidence that you and one Smith were seen jamming the Steward against some part of the vessel and nothing further is stated in reference to him until he was found to have been killed. The evidence tended to show that three of you were ringleaders in the affray, which was one of the most disgraceful and outrageous ones that has happened in the harbor of New-York, and that you had a direct participation in the death of the steward. At the time when the facts were more fresh in the mind of the Court, it deemed that in a case so outrageous and defiant of the law the ringleaders should be severely punished, and the two others were sentenced to be imprisoned for seven years. It is true that you have suffered from wounds, but you received them when you were resisting orders which you were bound to obey, and the Court does not consider that you are entitled to be considered on that account. You will, therefore, be sentenced to the same imprisonment as the others were, for the term of seven years, to be computed from the 11th day of June last, and to pay a fine of one dollar.

The Daily News under the Shadow of the Woods—Darkness Gathering.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Edward H. Maxwell vs. *Ben. Wood*.—The date of the contract upon which this action is brought, brings to mind an eventful period in the history of New-York City politics—to wit: the "impending crisis" hanging upon the Charter election of 1857, immediately to follow the date of the instrument, and at which Fernando Wood was defeated for Mayor.

The plaintiff claims that upon the 16th November, 1857, the defendant became the purchaser of one-half interest in the New-York *Daily* and *Weekly News*, together with Weare Drake Parsons, who owned the other half. That the purchase so made by the defendant was based upon the condition that a certain mortgage for $5,000, held by Wm. N. McIntire upon the concern, should be paid off and satisfied on the 1st day of January following. If defendant failed to satisfy this mortgage, the contract was to be void, and the property revert to the original owner.

It is alleged that upon the 16th of November, 1857, the date above-mentioned, a contract was made between one Davis and the plaintiff, which was ratified by defendant, and which was in substance as follows:

Lewis Davis, party of the first part, agreed to furnish towards the publication of the *News* $325 per week, from the date of the contract until the third day of January, 1858.

Edward H. Maxwell, party of the second part, was to represent the interest of Davis in the paper, and was to take title to one-half of Davis' interest, after such moneys as might be paid in by Davis were received.

In consideration of Maxwell's assuming all liabilities arising in the general management of the paper, he was to become the publisher of the paper, instead of W. Drake Parsons. Maxwell was to repay all moneys out of the proceeds or receipts of the paper, which Davis might advance on or before the 1st of March, 1858, deducting such sums as Davis might collect on account of the paper. It was agreed that Davis should have exclusive control of the editorial department of the paper.

This agreement was signed by L. Davis, per attorney, B. Wood, E. H. Maxwell, witnessed by D. D. Gassier.

The plaintiff claims that the following ratification or indorsement of the contract by Ben. Wood, made the contract his own:

In consideration of $1 to me in hand paid, I hereby ratify and confirm the within agreement, and to do everything therein, as if I were the contracting party with the said Maxwell, party of the second part therein. (Signed) B. WOOD.

Witnessed by D. D. Gassier, and dated 17th November, 1857.

Upon the above confirmation the defendant is sued as a principal or a party contracting.

The plaintiff then avers that he has at all times performed his portion of the obligations of the contract, continuing faithfully to represent the defendants' interest in said paper, and that he continued to act as publisher of the paper until the 3d of January, 1858. Plaintiff claims to have produced paper for the use of the concern to the amount of $600, for which bill he is personally liable, and which he avers is still due and unpaid.

The defendant is alleged to have failed in performing the contract, having paid the $325 per week, as agreed, only for two weeks subsequently to the making of the contract, as charged by the plaintiff, who claims that $1,625 remained due to him under the contract on the 3d of January, 1858, and is still due. He also alleges that the defendant neglected to pay and satisfy the $5,000 mortgage held by McIntire, as agreed, by which means he lost his title to the one-half interest, and consequently could not convey a quarter-interest to the plaintiff, who thereby lost such individual proportion. The plaintiff sums up his alleged losses in a demand for $7,225, with interest thereon from the commencement of this action.

The defendant denies that he ever purchased a half-interest in the *News*, as alleged by the plaintiff, averring that Davis made the contract, he, Wood, only guaranteeing its performance as between the parties thereto. Denies that he ever agreed to pay the McIntire mortgage of $5,000, or that he ever guaranteed the payment thereof on the part of Davis. Denies that the plaintiff has faithfully performed all the obligations of his contract, or that he acted as publisher of the paper until the 3d of January, 1858; denies all knowledge as to whether or not the plaintiff purchased the paper on his own personal account, or how much he purchased, or whether the bill therefor is still due; denies that the amount agreed to be paid by Davis was not paid; admits that he, defendant, did not pay the $5,000, and avers that he never made himself liable therefor; denies that he ever agreed to take title to any portion of said paper, or that he agreed to convey to the plaintiff any portion of the same.

The defendant avers, upon information and belief, that as the agent of Davis, he paid the plaintiff between the dates mentioned in the contract, $650 over and above the $325 per week agreed to be paid, for the entire time. It is also averred, upon information and belief, that the plaintiff, while he had charge of the paper, collected on its account near $2,000, for which he has not accounted to Davis or any one on his behalf; and that said sum, together with the $650 above mentioned, is a legitimate charge against the plaintiff.

The defendant avers that he acted only as agent of Davis, and was not a principal, or a party to the contract, and denies that he is accountable to the plaintiff in any particular.

The cause now came on for trial, but on account of the indisposition of counsel for the defendant, after some discussion, it was set down for Monday.

Peter Y. Cutler for plaintiff; James M. Smith, Jr., for defendant.

Can an Unlicensed Cartman make a Valid Contract.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Daly, Brady and Hilton, Justices.

Ferdon vs. *Cunningham*.—This was an appeal from the General Term of the Marine Court affirming a judgment recovered by the plaintiff in an action against the defendant for services rendered in carting in the City of New-York. The defence set up on the trial in the Court below was that the plaintiff had no license either for himself or his cart; that he services being rendered in violation of the City ordinance prohibiting any person except a licensed cartman, he could not recover. The only question raised on the appeal was whether a person unlicensed as a public cartman and driving an unlicensed cart in the City of New-York can make a valid contract for transportation or carting for anything whatever within this City for hire or pay. Held by the Court that such a contract was illegal and void and that the judgment of the Marine Court must be reversed. Ordered accordingly.

Ludovick Bennett, for appellant; Cram and Fowler, for respondents.

Liability of the Sheriff—An Unprofitable Transaction.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice James.

Henry C. Bowers vs. *James C. Willets, Sheriff, &c.*—This action was brought to recover $7,200 damages, alleged to have been sustained by reason of the defendant entering in and upon the store on the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Fourth-avenue, in this City, and taking therefrom, detaining, and converting to his own use, a large quantity of groceries. The levy upon these goods was made by the Sheriff under attachments against the firm of Colgrove & Co., some time in February, 1856. It appears from the evidence in the case that Colgrove & Co. had bought this store something like a month before the levy, under the following circumstances: A person of the name of Lock, who was engaged in the vending of patent medicines, occupied desk-room with the plaintiff Bowers during the month of September, 1855. During the same month, Colgrove & Co. purchased of a Mr. Walters the store at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue, for about $2,000—$500 of which was paid in cash, and the balance in Lock's notes, at from three to twelve months, with Colgrove's indorsement upon them. About two months after this transaction Colgrove & Co. bought another store from Mr. Gibbs, on the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Fourth-avenue, which is the store in question, paying Gibbs $400 in cash at the time of the purchase, and their notes for the balance at thirty, sixty and ninety days. None of these notes, it appears, given for these purchases, were ever paid, except that Walters collected the amount due him on the first note out of the proceeds of the Eighth-avenue store, after its sale to the plaintiff.

The plaintiff claimed to have purchased both of these stores of Colgrove & Co. on the 15th of February, 1846, for $4,700, claiming that Colgrove owed him $1,800—that he gave them his check for $1,300 and his notes for the balance. It further appears from the evidence that a considerable quantity of goods had been purchased from time to time by Colgrove & Co. for these stores, and as the plaintiff expressed it in his testimony "there was more butter on hand at the time of the sale than could be sold in the store in the regular course of business in three years." On this state of facts the ground is taken by the counsel for defendants, that the sale to the plaintiff was fraudulent as to creditors, who sold goods to the stores, and under whose attachments the sheriff and constable acted in making this seizure complained of, even if the plaintiff was not substantially a member of the firm of Colgrove and Co. A great mass of testimony was given on the part of the defendant, showing the conduct of Colgrove, Lock, and the plaintiff in reference to the stores from the time of the commencement of the negotiations for the purchase by Calgrove & Co., to the time of the levy under these attachments. It also appeared in evidence that Lock, about the time of the bill of sale to plaintiff, purchased a shoe-store, in Second-street, in this City, of a Mr. Wright. That the plaintiff, Lock, and Colgrove were all present at some of the negotiations, which were carried on in Lock's office; that about $300 was paid in cash, and the remainder in their notes of $250 each. It further appears that at this purchase Lock gave Colgrove as his reference; Lock never opened the store for business purposes, but the goods were removed and none of the notes paid. The facts of the case were submitted to the jury under the full and fair charge of the Court, and a verdict was found by them for the defendant.

Mitchell Sandford for plaintiff; Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel, for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Sutherland, J.—*Cortelyou* vs. *Hagadorn*.—Motion denied with $7 costs.

Buckman vs. *Kinsman*.—Default opened, with leave to serve proposed answer on payment of costs.

Regan vs. *Regan*.—Motion for leave to file and serve amended complaint granted without costs. The motion to refer denied without costs, with liberty to renew.

Velten vs. *Brenning et al.*—Motion for receiver and injunction granted; order to be settled on two days' notice.

Kanter vs. *Hoffman*.—Motion granted and cause returned to Special calendar for first Friday in January. No costs to either party.

Saltus et al. vs. *Lamater*.—Motion for stay denied without costs.

Dimon vs. *Hazard*—Motion granted except as to property provided for by order of 23d November, the household furniture order to be settled on two days' notice.

Treadwell vs. *Lawler*—Motion denied, without costs.

Chambers et al. vs. *Sawyer et al.*—Motion for an injunction denied with $10 costs, to abide the event of the action.

Lee vs. *Van Wyck et al.*—Motion to dissolve injunction granted with $10 costs to abide event.

Leonard, J.—*The Artisans' Bank* vs. *Jacob Du Bois et al.*—Case settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 21.

$1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90. 76¾	100 Erie Railroad..... 30½
2,000 do 76	150 do 31
10,000 do 76⅛	100 do b30 31
41,000 Virginia St. 6s.. 77	10 do 31¼
5,000 do s10 77	50 do s10 30¾
6,000 N. Carolina St.6s 79	50 do s9 30¾
5,000 Missouri St 6s... 69	350 do s10 30
1,000 do 68¾	200 do s30 29
5,000 do s30 68	175 Hudson Riv. R..... 42¾
16,000 E. R. 5th M. Bs. 75	50 do b30 42½
1,000 Erie R. Bs., 1875. 57	100 do 42
1,000 E. R. C. Bs., 1871. 57½	400 Harlem Railroad.. 14
3,000 M. C. 8 per cent.	100 Harlem R. Pref'd. 33
1st M. S. F. C. Bonds. 95	50 do 33¼
3,000 C.B.&Q.R 8 p.c.b 90	50 Panama Rail'd.s30.117
3,000 Mich.So.2d M. 8s 49	5 do 119
5,000 do 49½	50 do 120
2,000 Ill. Central R.Bs. 88	10 New-Jersey Rail'd.124
1,000 LaC.&M.L.G Bs. 15	150 Mich. Central R..... 48¼
5,000 C.& N. W. 1st M. 39	250 do 48
2,000 do 38	350 do 47⅜
2,000 Han.&St.J.R.Bs. 56	100 do s15 47⅝
1,000 Del. L.&W.2d M. 89	15 Mich. So. & N. I. R. 13⅜
30 Amer. Ex. Bank.... 89	400 do 13¾
300 Reading Railroad.. 35	350 M. S. & N. I. G. S.. 30¾
300 do s10 35	250 do s10 31
38 Imp.& Trad'rs B'k.100	100 do s3 30½
27 Del.&Hud.Cn'l.Co. 82½	950 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip... 66
22 Penn. Coal Co.... 73½	300 do 66½
10 do 75	50 do 66¾
50 do 74	35 do 67
1050 N. Y. Central R.. 74⅞	10 do 65¾
650 do 74½	350 do s10 64½
50 do 74¾	50 do ..... c 65⅞
100 do s10 74¾	100 do b30 66
150 do s30 74¾	100 Clev. & Pitts. R..... 9
20 do 74⅞	150 Gal. & Chic. R..... 64
5 do 75	120 do 63½
200 do s10 74½	150 do 63¾
100 do s5 74½	50 do 63½
150 do b10 74½	100 do s20 63⅜
132 Chi. & R'k I. R.... 49½	750 Clev. & Tol. R..... 27
100 do 49¾	100 do 27¼
400 do 49¼	200 do s30 27
100 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.. 63	600 do 27¼
50 do 62½	100 La C. & Mil. R..... 1½

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Tenn. St. 6s,'90.. 76¾	100 Erie Railroad...s10 32
4,000 Missouri St. 6s... 68¾	10 do 32
5,000 do s10 68¾	200 do 32½
2,000 Kentucky St. 6s. 99	100 do s30 31½
1,000 N.Carolina St. 6s 79	100 do s30 31½
3,000 Virgina St. 6s... 76½	450 do 33
1,000 Br'kl'nCityW.L. 99½	100 do 33½
1,000 Mich. C.8 ℘ ct.1st	100 do s10 33
M. S. F. Con. B.. 95	50 Harlem Railroad... 14
40 Mech.Bank'gAss'n.100	200 do 14½
10 Metropolitan Bank.105	50 do 14¼
100 Harlem R. Pref.... 33½	100 Mich. Central R..... 48½
600 do 34	450 Mich.So.& N. I. R.. 13¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co.... 81½	50 Mich.So.&N.I.G.S. 30½
10 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co. 82	500 do s30 30
100 New-YorkCen.R.. 75	350 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.. 67
100 do b30 75⅛	100 do s10 66
550 do 75¼	300 Cleve. & Tol. R..... 28
50 do s30 75	450 do 28¼
200 do 75⅛	100 do 28½
15 Clev.,Col.&Cin.R.. 92	100 do b30 29
100 Gal. & Chic. R..opg 63	50 do 28¼
50 do ..... opg 63¼	50 Chic. & Rk. Isl. R.. 49⅜

Friday, Dec. 21—P. M.

Although the news in the morning papers of the actual passage of the secession ordinance of South Carolina created a momentary excitement on the Stock Exchange, and sellers were generally ready to accept 1@1½ ℘ cent. less than the extreme prices paid on the buoyant market of yesterday, the general feeling of the day was one of firmness, extending as well to Foreign Bills and the Corn Exchange as to speculation in Stocks. The counteracting influences against the precipitate action of South Carolina are both political and financial. The impression noticed on the Street yesterday that the united action of the other fourteen Southern States to right their grievances within the Union is more likely to follow the separate movement at Charleston than a Gulf or Cotton Confederacy, has not been removed by the news of the morning. On the contrary, the opinion obtains in some quarters that the temporary withdrawal of the only State which is for secession *per se*, rather tends to disembarrass the efforts now making at Washington to adjust this whole sectional difficulty. Confirmatory of which, a dispatch to one of the afternoon papers says that Mr. Crittenden's Senate compromise proposition is gaining favor, and that the conferences of the House Committee are proceeding amicably. These good signs may all be changed by the subsequent dispatches to-night for the morning papers; but the markets for Stocks and Money are in the meanwhile strengthening in confidence, and lenders of the latter are disposed to accept lower rates on prime selections of mercantile paper, and 6@7 per cent on temporary loan on good Stock security. Outside of Bank, the rates for first-class paper are quoted 12 per cent, 4@6 months, while the shorter paper of the same high grade, if not quietly passed through Bank, could probably be done at or within the same rate. The heavy arrival of Gold by the *Persia*, yesterday, has only partially reached Bank, to be counted as their averages, as considerable difficulty is encountered in adjusting the use of English sovereigns and other Foreign coin, as a medium of settlement between the Banks. It is doubtful what form the question will take. Some parties favor a restoration of the old act of Congress making the Gold sovereign a legal tender by weight, (say $4 84 for the Victoria coinage,) while others insist that by a temporary arrangement through the Clearing-house, the present receipts may as readily be employed without disturbance of the law, and without recoinage. The difficulty in the way is the comparative scarcity of large American coin for remittance to the South. The question, however, scarcely affects the Money Market for the present, as the Bank Stock of Bullion is otherwise ample to sustain the present liberal movement in Loans and Discounts and the weekly inquiry for Southern remittance. The Banks at New-Orleans already hold twelve millions dollars, and should any further considerable sums be required, the probability is some of the Banking houses would forward the Foreign Gold in the shape in which it comes to them, leaving their correspondents to have it recoined at the Branch Mint, if necessary. The rate of Exchange on England to-day is ½@1 ℘ cent. up from yesterday. The positive advance, on large sales, is ½ ℘ cent., say 104½ for Bankers, while the counter rate is 1 ℘ cent. higher, say 105 ℘ cent. The rise, of course, is of further assistance to Merchant bills, and negotiations are made with comparative freedom at 102 to 104 ℘ cent., according to the nature of the shipments advanced upon, or the specific credit of the drawers of the Bills. Transient Bank signatures are 103½@104 ℘ cent. The heaviest purchases of all Exchange are still made by the Banking-houses, as the demand from the Import trade continues very moderate. On Paris the rate has advanced to f.5.45@f.5.37½.

After the decline in Stocks noticed at the early Board, the market resumed its firmness, and quite an excitement in New-York and Erie Shares was created in the afternoon by the effect upon the supply of cash Stock available to the Bankers, by the recent and continued liberal purchases for London account. The regular contracts and sales at the Board are in the old Shares, but these are at once changed into the new or Assented Stock, for transmission to England, as fast as delivered, thus rapidly reducing the supply of the former. About 1,500 Shares were taken on English orders in the forenoon, at 31 ℘ cent. cash, or deliverable in three days, and this afternoon the price jumped up to 33½@34 ℘ cent., with a prospect of increased scarcity and firmness, should these orders continue for one or two steamers more. Illinois Central was also firm on the Cash stock, and New-York Central recovered from 74½ to 75½ ℘ cent. The Western speculatives, other than Illinois Central, and also Harlem, Hudson and Reading, were lower at the First Board by 1@1½ from the top rates of Thursday, but recovered the best part of this decline at the Second Board, Cleveland and Toledo and Hudson being especially firm. Some of the State Stocks were bought freely (for England, it is surmised) in the forenoon, and the price of Tennessees and Virginias nearly equal to yesterday. Missouris, which have less foreign support, fell off 1 ℘ cent. The leading Railway mortgages continue in good request, and Eries were again on the advance. Panama shares were held for 122 ℘ cent. cash this afternoon, after selling at 120 at the early Board.

Late in the afternoon the market was strong for Central and Erie, and also for several of the Westerns, closing about as follows:

Central	75⅛	Michigan Central	48
Erie	34¼	Michigan Southern	14
Illinois Central	66⅛	Mich. Guaranteed	30½
Toledo	28⅜	Harlem	14
Galena	63⅛	Hudson	43
Missouris	69⅛	Rock Island	50¼

The Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank of this City has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ℘ cent. The Chemical Bank has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 6 ℘ cent., payable Jan. 2. The Bank of New-York divides 3 ℘ cent. for the half year. The Seventh Ward Bank has declared a dividend of 5 ℘ cent. The Washington Insurance Company have declared a dividend of 3½ ℘ cent. Full provision has been made for the January interest on the Tennessee State debt.

The Cleveland *Herald*, in alluding to reports relative to a consolidation of the Cleveland and Erie, and Buffalo and Erie (Lake Shore) roads, remarks:

"The proposed plan is to make a more perfect running arrangement between the two roads, and to effect this it is proposed to place the whole line under one set of officers. The roads are not to be "consolidated." This arrangement is considered by all parties as a satisfactory solution of certain difficulties existing between the two New-York trunk roads and the State Line road. The proposition has been favorably considered by the Cleveland and Erie Board, which will be laid before the Buffalo and Erie Board on Wednesday next."

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

Banks.	Loans.		Specie.	
	Dec. 15.	Dec. 8.	Dec. 15.	Dec. 8.
Citizens' Bank	$3,718,946	$3,936,437	$2,928,967	$2,834,545
Canal Bank	1,852,218	1,860,733	1,368,807	1,251,516
Louisiana	3,253,532	3,407,530	1,894,595	1,882,025
Louis'a State	4,349,384	4,589,635	2,685,210	2,356,279
Mec. & Trad.	1,188,804	1,239,711	544,029	500,728
Bk. of N. O.	1,355,213	1,471,338	858,545	807,436
Southern Bk.	281,592	259,452	526,398	536,839
Union Bank	1,113,880	1,125,482	171,351	264,930
Merchants'	537,077	567,741	258,452	137,689
Crescent City	961,379	964,103	146,705	76,033
Bk. of Amer.	767,654	826,424	477,312	365,300
Total	19,379,679	20,248,586	11,860,171	11,013,320
	Decrease....	$868,907	Increase....	$846,851

Banks.	Circulation.		Deposits.	
	Dec. 15.	Dec. 8.	Dec. 15.	Dec. 8.
Citizens' Bank	$2,273,885	$2,397,345	$3,112,431	$2,948,073
Canal Bank	619,440	670,990	1,035,942	991,402
Louisiana	621,429	657,259	3,856,785	3,923,978
Louis'na State	1,229,756	1,375,365	4,763,728	4,590,272
Mec. & Traders	235,006	248,720	634,715	612,960
Bank of N. O.	350,840	386,670	620,295	687,579
Southern Bk	128,780	134,155	364,061	343,960
Union Bank	246,295	265,790	447,499	565,916
Merchants' Bk.	306,450	327,400	419,120	295,798
Crescent City	224,870	237,815	152,840	151,861
Bk. of America	128,170	151,575	808,645	745,617
Totals	6,434,919	6,853,084	16,326,061	15,857,403
	Decrease...	$418,165	Increase...	$468,658

Banks.	Exchange.		Due Dist. Banks.	
	Dec. 15.	Dec. 8.	Dec. 15.	Dec. 8.
Citizens' Bank	$1,255,555	$1,208,240	$205,095	$291,312
Canal Bank	1,111,486	1,203,995	98,568	98,038
Louisiana	1,265,885	1,253,142	92,918	101,025
Louisiana St.	1,094,690	1,110,110	79,837	21,828
Mec. & Traders	109,530	118,558	38,471	31,336
Bank of N. O.	80,442	82,561	83,044	67,348
Southern Bank	587,554	579,719	......	......
Union Bank	184,918	197,955	35,918	107,640
Merchants' Bk.	368	9,245	33,724	46,000
Crescent City	51,593	61,593	29,774	32,837
Bk. of America	677	4,816	3,680	7,015
Total	$5,742,893	$5,830,334	$700,129	$794,279
	Decrease....	$87,641	Decrease.....	$93,950

We have received from Mr. Nicolay a copy of his semi-monthly Price Current of Stocks and Bonds. Copies can be obtained at his office gratuitously.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York, for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the Port	$381,632	$2,490,408	$1,809,897
Thrown on Market	461,621	2,364,323	575,090
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	$57,732,928	$110,215,400	$100,675,087
Thrown on Market	65,777,899	108,742,145	96,689,966

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Dec. 21, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 57 pkgs. Ashes, 4,030 bbls. Flour, 209 bbls. Corn Meal, 3,022 bushels Wheat, 1,574 bushels Corn, 745 bushels Oats, 1,078 bushels Malt, 1,541 pkgs. Provisions, and 673 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in request at $4 75 for Pots, and $4 87½@$5 for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

COTTON—Has been rather quiet to-day; prices, however, have been supported. Middling Upland, 10⅜c.; Middling Gulf, 11c. ℘ ℔.

COFFEE—The demand has been mainly for Rio, at from 11c.@12⅜c. ℘ ℔. The transactions in other kinds have been limited.

FISH—The market continues dull; prices are unsettled for large lots.

FLOUR AND MEAL—With light receipts and a fair inquiry, prices of State and Western flour have advanced, closing firmly. Sales 16,800 bbls., in lots, including superfine State, at $4 80@$4 90; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 05@5 25; superfine Western at $4 75@$4 90; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 10@$6; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 15@$6 10; inferior extra Ohio at $5 10@$5 20; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 25@$5 40 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 80	@$4 90
Extra State	5 05	@ 5 25
Superfine Western	4 75	@ 4 90
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 10	@ 6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 15	@ 6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 10	@ 5 20
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 25	@ 5 40
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 45	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 30	@ 5 40
Extra Genesee	5 45	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 35	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in demand at buoyant prices. Sales since our last, of 1,800 bbls., in lots, at $5 05@$5 30 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 35@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian is in request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 20@$7 ℘ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Rye Flour continues in demand at $3 25@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal rules quiet at $3 05@$3 10 for Jersey and $3 40@$3 45 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is arriving in very small quantities, and as the stock in the hands of receivers diminishes the principal holders manifest less disposition to sell their supplies, unless at advanced prices. Buyers, however, are reluctant to pay the decidedly higher rates now asked. Hence, the current movements are restricted. We have heard of sales of 63,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 32@$1 37; Red do., part at $1 25@$1 27; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, part at $1 20; Milwaukee Club at $1 17@$1 19; Northwestern Club, at $1 14@$1 15; No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 10@$1 12, and White Southern at $1 35@$1 42 ℘ bushel. Corn is salable and buoyant; sales 71,000 bushels at 63½c.@65½c. for mixed Western, in store and afloat; 66c. for Southern Yellow, ℘ bushel. Rye continues quiet at 68c.@70c. ℘ bushel. Barley is inactive at old rates. Oats are less sought after, including Canada at 37c.@37½c.; Western at 36½c.@37½c., and State at 37½c.@38½c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 800 bales have been made at 80c.@85c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—New are selling slowly, at from 25c.@32c. ℘ ℔.

LEATHER—Business has been quite tame, during the week, though prices have favored buyers.

LIME—Rockland: 75c. for Common and $1 for Lump, ℘ bbl.

MOLASSES—New Crop New-Orleans continues in demand, chiefly at 31c.@32c. ℘ gallon.

METALS—All descriptions have been inactive and nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been depressed, including Common at $1 15@$1 20 ℘ 310 ℔s. Tar and Crude Turpentine have been inactive. Spirits Turpentine has been in good request, at 32c.@34c. ℘ gallon.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Linseed have been in limited demand, at about former prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather more sought after, and sales have been reported of 850 bbls., in lots, including new Mess at $16; new Prime at $11 50@$11 75; old Mess at $15 50, and old Prime at $10 20@$10 25 ℘ bbl. Nothing new in Cut Meats. The sales of Bacon have been confined to small lots, at unchanged prices. Lard has been in demand, and sales have been reported of 230 tcs. and bbls., at 9⅞c.@10⅜c., with 500 kegs on terms not ascertained, ℘ ℔. Beef has been quiet, at old figures; sales transpired of 120 bbls., at $9 25@$10 for repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 50 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $15@$16 50 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $11 50@$13 ℘ bbl. Butter is in demand, at 15c.@20c. for State, and 10c.@15c. for Western. ℘ ℔. Cheese continues inactive at 9c.@11c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales 225 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$4 ℘ 100 ℔s.

SALT—The inquiry for Liverpool is fair, but at low and irregular prices, and other kinds are neglected.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request, and sales have been reported of 650 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 5c.@5⅜c. ℘ ℔. Refined Sugars are unsettled in price; the demand is moderate.

TOBACCO—Has been more active, but at rather easier prices. Sales have been made of 174 hhds. Kentucky at 3⅛c.@9c.; 136 cases Seed Leaf at 4c.@14c.; with 222 bales Yara, for export, and 137 bales Havana, on private terms.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were very moderate, though shippers had any existing advantage. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 9d.@10½d.; Corn, 9d.@10d. ℘ bushel; Cotton, 5-16d.@11-32d. ℘ ℔; Resin, 3s. ℘ 310 ℔s. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12d. ℘ bushel; Resin, 3s. 3d. ℘ bbl. For London—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; with some to fill up at a lower rate; Grain, 11d.@12d. ℘ bushel.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Washington Market, Friday, Dec. 21, 1860.

MEATS.

Business has been more satisfactory this week; supplies have been ample; prices, generally, steady.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℘ ℔	12	@	15
Beef, chuck roast, ℘ ℔	9	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ℘ ℔	5½	@	8
Beef, rounds, ℘ ℔	8	@	10
Beef, rumps, ℘ ℔	11	@	12
Beef, porter-house steak, ℘ ℔	16	@	18
Beef, sirloin steak, ℘ ℔	14	@	15
Beef, rump steak, ℘ ℔	12	@	14
Beef, corned, ℘ ℔	8	@	10
Mutton, hind-quarters, ℘ ℔	9	@	12
Mutton, fore-quarters, ℘ ℔	8	@	9
Mutton, legs, ℘ ℔	9	@	12
Mutton, shoulders, ℘ ℔	5	@	8
Mutton, chops, ℘ ℔	10	@	14
Lamb, ℘ ℔	10	@	13
Veal, hind-quarters, ℘ ℔	11	@	14
Veal, fore-quarters, ℘ ℔	8	@	9
Veal cutlets, ℘ ℔	16	@	20
Pork, fresh, ℘ ℔	11	@	11½
Pork, salted, ℘ ℔	10½	@	11
Pork, jowls, ℘ ℔	10	@	—
Roasting pigs, each	1 25	@2	50
Soup Meats, ℘ ℔	4	@	8
Smoked Beef, ℘ ℔	12	@	14
Bacon, ℘ ℔	12	@	14
Hams, ℘ ℔	12	@	14
Shoulders, ℘ ℔	11	@	12
Tongues, each	50	@	75
Lard, ℘ ℔	13½	@	14½
Lard, by the tub, ℘ ℔	13	@	13½
Sausages, City made, ℘ ℔	12	@	—
Tripe, ℘ ℔	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Preparations for the anticipated demand, during the holiday season, are quite visible in this department to-day. Very liberal supplies are exposed for sale, and at prices, too, which, all things considered, are moderate for the season. The inquiry is decidedly better, and is increasing, yet some dealers complain that "it is not up to their expectations."

Chickens, ℘ ℔	10	@	14
Fowls, ℘ pair	62	@1	00
Fowls, ℘ ℔	10	@	13
Turkeys, ℘ ℔	10	@	15
Turkeys, Wild, ℘ ℔	15	@	18
Ducks, ℘ pair	1 00	@1	50
Ducks, wild, ℘ pair	50	@1	00
Geese, ℘ ℔	10	@	14
Prairie Chickens, ℘ pair	62½	@	87½
Partridges, ℘ pair	62½	@	75
Quails, ℘ pair	25	@	37
Robbins, ℘ dozen	62½	@	75
Squirrels, each	8	@	12
Venison, ℘ ℔	9	@	12

FISH.

The demand has been moderate at our quotations:

Blackfish, ℘ ℔	8	@	10
Catfish, ℘ ℔	8	@	—
Codfish, ℘ ℔	6	@	8
Eels, ℘ ℔	12	@	15
Flounders, ℘ ℔	6	@	—
Frost Fish, ℘ ℔	5	@	6
Haddock, ℘ ℔	—	@	6
Halibut, ℘ ℔	12	@	15
Perch, ℘ ℔	8	@	10
Pickerel, ℘ ℔	12	@	15
Striped Bass, ℘ ℔	12	@	15
White Fish, ℘ ℔	12	@	15
Oysters, ℘ 100	50	@1	50
Oysters, pickled, ℘ 100	1 00	@1	50
Clams, ℘ 100	25	@	50
Crabs, soft, ℘ doz	87	@1	25
Crabs, hard, ℘ doz	18	@	25
Lobsters, ℘ ℔	5	@	6
Salmon, City smoked, ℘ ℔	18	@	20
Salmon, pickled, ℘ ℔	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ℘ ℔	5	@	—
Codfish, dry, ℘ ℔	5	@	—
Mackerel, pickled, each	8	@	12
Mackerel, smoked, ℘ ℔	12	@	14
Herring, pickled, ℘ doz	10	@	15

VEGETABLES.

Supplies of the principal kinds fair, but as the receipts are diminishing and the demand continues good, prices are advancing.

Beets, ℘ bunch	6	@	—
Cabbage, ℘ head	4	@	8
Cabbage, Red	6	@	10
Carrots, ℘ bunch	5	@	6
Cranberries, ℘ quart	15	@	18
Cauliflowers, each	15	@	30
Celery, ℘ bunch	8	@	12
Garlic, ℘ bunch	12	@	15
Leeks, ℘ bunch	5	@	6
Onions, ℘ quart	5	@	10
Parsley, ℘ bunch	5	@	6
Parsnips, ℘ bunch	5	@	6
Peppers, ℘ dozen	8	@	12
Potatoes, ℘ bbl	2 00	@3	00
Potatoes, ℘ bushel	75	@1	00
Potatoes, ℘ half peck	12	@	15
Potatoes, sweet, ℘ half peck	25	@	—
Salad, ℘ head	2	@	3
Spinach, ℘ half peck	10	@	12
Turnips, ℘ half peck	8	@	12

FRUIT.

A limited business has been reported at the annexed rates:

Apples, ℘ peck	25	@	50
Chestnuts, ℘ quart	10	@	15
Citron, preserved	25	@	—
Dates, ℘ ℔	8	@	—
Figs, ℘ ℔	8	@	10
Grapes, hot-house, ℘ ℔	50	@	75
Grapes, Isabella and Catawba	15	@	18
Hickory Nuts, ℘ quart	8	@	10
Lemons, ℘ dozen	25	@	50
Oranges, ℘ dozen	12	@	50
Pears, ℘ quart	25	@	37
Pears, cooking, ℘ half peck	25	@	—
Raisins, ℘ ℔	10	@	12
Walnuts, ℘ quart	8	@	10

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter has been in moderate demand. Cheese has been quiet. Eggs have been in limited request.

Butter, State, ℘ ℔	18	@	25
Butter, Orange County	26	@	28
Butter, Ohio, ℘ ℔	16	@	22
Cheese, ℘ ℔	11	@	13
Cheese, English, ℘ ℔	16	@	—
Eggs, six for	13	@	—
Eggs, twelve for	26	@	—
Honey, ℘ ℔	12	@	28
Honey ℘ bottle	26	@	30

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 22, 1860.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two CENTS, served at 12½ CENTS a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his compensation.*

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—PERFORMANCES BY THE CRIMEAN ZOUAVES.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE HAVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—BRUTUS—KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY—THE DOWAGER.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—HERNE THE HUNTER—THE FOUR LOVERS—PAUL JONES.

CLINTON HALL, Astor-place—DE CORDOVA'S FUNNY PORK, "BROADWAY."

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—SEA OF ICE—WHAT IS IT?—AESOP CHILDREN.

BOSLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Mitchell's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—SONGS AND DANCES BY A TALENTED COMPANY.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—DUSSELDORF GALLERY—JARVES' COLLECTION.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 639 Broadway—THE "CINDERELLA" PICTURE.

CANAL-STREET—No. 363—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The South Carolina Convention spent most of their time yesterday in secret session, one of the matters under consideration being the appointment of three Commissioners to proceed to Washington to negotiate an arrangement of postal affairs and other essential points with the Administration. It was understood that R. W. BARNWELL was elected on the first ballot, and that Messrs. MAGRATH and ORR stood the best chance for the other two places. Mr. RHETT, from the Committee appointed to prepare an address to the Southern people, made a report, which was ordered to be printed, and it was made the special order for to-day. The fourth article of the Constitution of South Carolina, which embodies the form of oath to be taken by all officials in the State, was amended by an ordinance reported from the Committee appointed for the purpose, so as to exclude all allusion to the Government of the United States. The Legislature, which is also in session at Charleston, yesterday changed the name of the Committee on Federal Relations to the "Committee on Foreign Relations," and appointed a Committee to report a style of National flag. Gen. CUSHING is reported to have arrived in Charleston on Thursday night, and to have remained five hours, when he started on his return to Washington. The nature of his mission is a matter of considerable speculation.

The action of the South Carolina Convention, after the first flush of excitement attending the announcement of the passage of the ordinance of secession, seems to attract very little attention in Washington. Scarcely anything was said in reference to the matter yesterday, and it is understood that the advocates of the disunion movement are very much chagrined at this fact. The South Carolina members of the House—who, it is expected, will retire on Monday after clearly declaring the action of their State—now urge the utmost prudence and caution to avoid a collision with the United States authorities until the other Southern States shall have signified their intention. The representatives of Alabama and Mississippi held a meeting yesterday to consider the propriety of withdrawing with the South Carolina members, but after a full discussion of the subject they came to the conclusion that it would be better to remain until their respective States had taken some definite action. The Cabinet held a long session, but the result of their deliberations has not transpired. Both the Select Committees of Congress also, had meetings, but it does not appear that any thing of importance was done.

The Senate yesterday—(the House was not in session, having adjourned over until Monday,)—was principally occupied in the consideration of the bill to allow the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to cross the Potomac at Long Bridge. It was finally passed. The House Pacific Railroad bill, on motion of Mr. GWIN, of California, was made the special order for the 2d of January. Mr. YULEE, of Florida, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, was excused from serving on the Special Committee on the State of the Union, alleging that it was the wish of the Southern Senators that he should consent to serve. The motion was agreed to, whereupon Mr. DAVIS proceeded to explain the motives which induced him to ask to be excused, but announced his willingness, if his friends desired it, to remain on the Committee. The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

A dispatch from St. Louis announces that the *Democrat*, of that city, has an authoritative announcement that Mr. LINCOLN has offered to Hon. EDWARD BATES a position in his Cabinet, and that Mr. BATES will accept. The *Democrat* believes he will be Secretary of the Interior.

European advices three days later than those by the *Persia*, are received by the *Fulton*, which passed Cape Race yesterday morning. She has $600,000 in specie on freight, and reports the sailing of the *City of Manchester* from Liverpool for this port with about $38,000 more. In the London Stock market, American Railway Securities are reported flat. The Liverpool Cotton Market was quiet, and quotations were unchanged. Breadstuffs had advanced in both the Liverpool and the London markets. The *Fulton* brings a confirmation of the report relative to the fall of Peking, received by the *Persia*. The city surrendered to the Allies on the 13th of October, and yielded to all their demands. The Emperor and his Tartar army had fled. From Italy there is no news of special importance. VICTOR EMANUEL had returned to Naples, where he would remain a fortnight. Gaeta had not yet surrendered.

We give this morning a report of the Address of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER before the New England Society of Philadelphia, delivered last evening. Considerable excitement existed in the city created by apprehensions of a disturbance on the occasion, but everything passed off with ordinary quietness.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday it was announced that MASSEY, who forfeited his bail, had not fled the country, but had done the next thing—gone to Jersey to attend a prize-fight. The Court transacted no business. In the General Sessions there were several trials for forgery, larceny, arson, and receiving stolen goods. The most important trial was that of BARBARETTA HOLLACHER, indicted for receiving stolen goods. She was acquitted by some unaccountable freak, while the thief from whom she received the property was sent to Sing Sing on his own plea of guilty. In the Superior Court, before Justice WOODRUFF, an interesting action against BEN. WOOD, concerning the conduct and control of the *Daily News* in the Winter of 1857–8, was called for trial, but finally postponed until Monday. At General Term of the Common Pleas, an important case was heard on appeal from the Marine Court, involving the legality of a contract made by an unlicensed cartman.

The Stock Market fell yesterday morning 1@1½ per cent. in consequence of the South Carolina ordinance of secession, but subsequently resumed its firmness of tone, and closed 75½ for Central and 34½ per cent. for Erie. Exchange rose to 104½@105 on London. Money easier.

The General Markets were decidedly firmer for the principal kinds of breadstuffs. Flour advanced 10c.@15c. ₱ barrel; Wheat 3c.@4c., and Corn 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. The demand for each was fair. More activity was discernible in Pork, Tobacco, Rice, Sugars, and Spirits Turpentine. New-Orleans Molasses was in request, as were also Hay, Rio Coffee, and Whisky. Other commodities were essentially unaltered.

The Bugbear of Coercion.

Mr. BUCHANAN feels or affects very great horror at the idea of coercing citizens of South Carolina to obey the Federal laws, against the will of the State authorities. And the sympathizers with secession in general fall into the same tone, and speak of coercion as if it involved civil war and all the nameless horrors which follow in its train. The President seems inclined to find no alternative between permitting South Carolina to do just as she pleases about obeying the laws, and sending an army to overrun her soil.

This is all moonshine. There is not the slightest necessity for civil war, or for war of any kind, in the present stage of the secession controversy. All that the citizens of South Carolina are required to do is to obey the laws. They may hold office under the General Government or not, as they like. They may take their letters out of the Post-offices, (to which they must come post-paid,) or not, as they see fit. They may consider themselves in the Union or out of the Union, as best suits their taste. All these things do not affect their position in the least. The only thing required at their hands is that they shall *pay the duties*, and conform to the requirements of the General Government in regard to their commerce, and this can be enforced without any resort to arms. A single frigate lying in the harbor of Charleston would be all the force required. Any vessel that should refuse to pay duties as required by law, would be seized and taken into some other district for confiscation; and any vessel that should leave the port without the clearance papers required by the laws of Congress, would be subject to seizure anywhere on the high seas, not only by our own vessels, but by those of every other nation, as a ship having no national character. This is all the "coercion" that would be required for such a contingency. There is nothing in it that could deluge the country in fraternal blood, or enlist the sympathies and coöperation of the other Slaveholding States.

But suppose, it may be said, that the people should resist this seizure of a ship for refusing to pay duties, or for clearing without Federal papers. In the first place, they have no means of resistance. To be at all effectual, their resistance must be by sea,—and that requires a Navy. South Carolina has not a solitary ship-of-war, nor the means of getting one; nor, if she had a hundred, has she men to man them. If the forts were in her possession she might possibly protect her merchant vessels after they were fairly within the harbor,—but beyond that limit she would be utterly powerless. Besides, if any such resistance should take place, the State would be simply making war on the General Government. It would not be a question of "coercing" a State,—but of defending the Federal authority against hostile attack. No one certainly can question the right or the duty of every Government to defend itself.

No man ever had a plainer path before him than Mr. BUCHANAN at the outset of this difficulty. But he has a most extraordinary genius for blundering,—and may be relied on in every case to do exactly the wrong thing. It was so in the Lecompton business. No man of merely ordinary capacity could have made a mistake. It is only a gifted and experienced statesman like Mr. BUCHANAN who could manage, in so plain a case, to take a course which should shatter his party, and bring the country to the verge of ruin. So in this instance, any man of merely common sense, (assuming, of course, that he desired to prevent Disunion,—which we are not prepared to assume in Mr. BUCHANAN's case,)—would have sent a force to the forts at Charleston sufficient to hold them against any attack. That precaution would have rendered it perfectly certain that no attack would have been made. Then a frigate in the harbor would have secured the payment of duties,—and the whole case would have been closed. There would have been no talk and no thought of war, so far as "coercing" South Carolina was concerned, and Mr. BUCHANAN would have been spared the necessity of incurring the contempt of the nation by his rigmarole Message and his pusillanimous conduct.

But Mr. BUCHANAN is nothing, if not diplomatic. He labors under the impression that statesmanship means intrigue,—that no duty can be performed without management. He has brought into the Presidency the ideas and sentiments upon which he used to control State Conventions and political caucuses. He has not a particle of the straightforward honesty and direct simplicity of purpose which made JACKSON so admirably fitted for just such a crisis as this. He never meets a difficulty or an enemy fairly and frankly. He tries to circumvent them. He temporizes, and dallies, and hopes to cheat the troubles that confront him. Gen. JACKSON described him perfectly in this note:

HERMITAGE, Feb. 18, 1845.

Your observations with regard to Mr. BUCHANAN are correct. *He showed a want of moral courage* in the affair of the intrigue of ADAMS and CLAY—did not do me justice in the *exposé* he then made, and I am sure about that time did believe there was a perfect understanding between ADAMS and CLAY about the Presidency and the Secretary of State. This I am sure of. But whether he viewed that there was any corruption in the case or not, I know not; but one thing I do know—that is, that *he wished to combat them with their own weapons—that was to let my friends say if I was elected, I would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State.* This to me appeared GROSS CORRUPTION, and I repelled it with that honest indignation which I thought it deserved. ANDREW JACKSON.

A FALSE REPRESENTATION.—A story had currency on 'Change yesterday, that South Carolina had not only set up as a sovereign but had gone into business as a Cotton broker. Eager to carry her planters through the crisis with safety to them and profit to herself, the Government, it was stated, entertained a plan for issuing bonds to a fabulous extent, with which to buy up the entire crop of Cotton in the State, paying for it at the market rate, less fifteen per cent. on the face of security. This fifteen per cent., it is said to have been argued, would enable the State to store the Cotton, augment the price by controlling the supply, and select, which is the important point, an unoffending customer. A margin would also be left for profit.

It is unnecessary, we presume, to say that the rumor is unfounded. With all the ludicrously crude and impracticable ideas of State conduct, finance, and trade, prevalent in South Carolina, a scheme like that reported would be too near insanity to be entertained in the State Lunatic Asylum, much less in the Legislature or Convention. We only refer to it, to show what depths of absurdity the new Empire, Kingdom, Republic—what is it?—is popularly understood to have reached, when *canards* so palpable can find even momentary credit among sensible men. It is gratifying to know that the advance in cotton is due to other causes.

What Mr. Buchanan Means.

In his Message Mr. BUCHANAN urges the necessity of making certain specified amendments to the Constitution. He believes them necessary to secure the rights of the Southern States. He does not believe that Congress or the country is prepared to concede them now,—or that they would have any chance of success if presented and urged in the ordinary way, and on the ordinary motives which govern public action. But he *does* believe that if the Southern States, or any considerable number of them, were to withdraw from the Union,—organize themselves into a new Confederacy *for the purpose of negotiation*, and then offer to come back on condition that these amendments should be made,—the North would assent at once, and thus secure the end desired.

This, therefore, is the plan on which he is managing this secession business. He is playing a political game on behalf of the Southern States. He is favoring the secession movement,—not with a deliberate purpose of permanently dissolving the Union, but with a view to give the slaveholding States new guarantees in the Constitution. He has done everything in his power thus far to aid secession. He has argued its rightfulness in his Message,—he has kept its leaders and promoters in his counsels and his Cabinet, he has withdrawn every obstacle from its path, and he will go to the utmost limit, compatible with safety, in making the General Government subservient to its objects and its plans. When it has been accomplished, then will come the time for negotiation. And it will be for those then in power to say, whether they will restore the Union on the new basis proposed,—or permit it to fall to pieces and drift into the condition of the Republics of Mexico and South America.

This, we have reason to believe, is the programme of Mr. BUCHANAN. It is marked by his characteristic reliance upon intrigue, and his constitutional crookedness of purpose and policy. It lacks a good many elements essential to success,—common sense and a knowledge of the temper of the people being among them. As President of the United States he has the power to try the experiment. He can make secession successful,—that is, he can bring about the withdrawal of five or six of the Gulf States, and enable them to put themselves in a position to open negotiations on this subject, without any difficulty. He will find the task easy. It involves nothing but *quasi* perjury and complete disloyalty to the country and the Constitution. These are small sacrifices for him to make, for the gratification of political resentments and the prospect of a partisan triumph. He has already entered into negotiations and engagements with the Secessionists, by which he hopes to escape the necessity of enforcing the law, and defending the forts;—but if he should be deceived in his expectations, he will surrender both.

The new Administration must expect, therefore, to find these complications on its hands when it comes into power. It will find several States nominally out of the Union,—and ready to negotiate for a return.

The Allies in Peking.

The announcement that the Allied army has entered Peking, realizes the expectation of all who have watched the progress of the present China war. We have not yet received any particulars of this important event. A telegram briefly and simply states that the city was captured—that the Emperor fled—and that his palace was sacked; and from these facts we infer that the Chinese did not abandon their Capital without a struggle. There is no probability, however, that the resistance was a desperate or a bloody one. The Tartar cavalry have demonstrated their utter inability, though ten times superior in numbers, to stand before European troops. At Taku only the Chinese made even a respectable resistance, and after that defeat, knowing well that Peking was in a defenceless condition, they should have accepted the terms of their conquerors.

We shall be curious now to know what the allies will do with the "elephant" that has fallen to their lot. It is reported that they have seized sufficient treasure to pay all the expenses of the war. If so, luck has favored them. But we are disposed to regard the "immense wealth" that they are said to have discovered in the Imperial Palace as somewhat fabulous. It is not likely that so cunning a people as the Chinese, would allow any large amount of money to fall into the hands of their enemy, when it could have been conveyed away with the greatest ease. Nor is it likely that the Emperor, when he made up his mind to fly, resolved at the same time to leave all his household goods behind him. That his Palace was extensively plundered, those who understand the habit of the French or English army after they have stormed a fortress, or entered a city, will readily believe. But it is very doubtful whether that plunder will suffice to defray a tenth part of the expenses of this most expensive war.

It is further reported that the allied army will winter in Peking, and this, perhaps, they will be able to accomplish, as the country in its immediate vicinity is said to be highly productive. But a Winter in Peking will not attain the object for which the war has been waged. The Chinese Emperor will probably establish his Court at some inland city, where he will be free from molestation, and will there await the day when his persecutors shall abandon the scenes of their conquest.

We cannot see that the capture of Peking, which every one anticipated, has furthered the object for which this war was undertaken. It certainly will not make the Chinese less exclusive than they formerly were, nor will it make them more disposed to keep faith with the "Barbarians" who have conquered them. It will not open their eyes to the advantages of commercial intercourse with Europe and America, but it will rather tend to make them shrink from people so superior to themselves in the terrible art of war. If they yield a treaty under compulsion, will they be more likely to observe it than one freely and fairly given? In our intercourse with the Chinese we have advocated the policy of treating them as we found them, and of heeding, in some degree, their instincts and peculiar characteristics. England and France, on the contrary, have attempted by violence to uproot their prejudices and compel them to enter the circle of civilized nations. Time only can show which course is right. But it is very clear that the trade of China is dearly purchased by wars that may have to be repeated every few years at a cost of some twenty or thirty million of pounds sterling.

SENTIMENT IN ALABAMA—THE VALUE OF PROCRASTINATION.—If Gov. MOORE, of Alabama, be accepted as a genuine guage and measure of the sentiment of that State it will be advisable to stake no very formidable risks upon the ultimate course Alabama is likely to take in the crisis. At the outset of the movement the Governor gave himself out as a conservative, and scrupled about calling a Convention until February. Two days after he arrived at Montgomery, and the proclamation summoning the Convention for January appeared. The business of appointing Commissioners to confer with other Southern States immediately devolved upon the State Executive; and, as if to check the too rapid growth of ultraism, the Governor selected three gentlemen for the duty, whose Yanceyism is far below the requirements of the occasion. Messrs. WINSTON, HOPKINS and SMITH have heretofore declined to identify themselves with the radicals. The two former were active throughout the recent Presidential conflict in their endeavors to defeat the secession faction. The latter has just offered to the people of Alabama, and to the rest of the Gulf States, the most able and sensible argument against the expediency of secession which has thus far been submitted to them.

It is true that Mr. ELMORE, the Commissioner to South Carolina, is of the more ultra stripe; but to send anything short of ultraism to the Charleston market would have clearly been the profound of absurdity; and of that the Governor is perhaps guiltless. He simply adapts his wares to his customers; and if he exhorts South Carolina to immediate action, and orders a hundred guns to be fired in honor of her treason, it does not prove that his sympathies are not all the while with the less impulsive States to the northward.

In truth, all the indications we are now receiving from Alabama are to the effect that the sentiment favorable to coöperation is decidedly in the ascendant. This is a happy symptom. Coöperation means delay—delay involves reflection, conciliation, and possible satisfaction—and if those act with sufficient vigor to prevent other States from following the lead of South Carolina, it is impossible, in the nature of things commercial, economical and political, for that solitary republic to persist through six months in her experimental independence. Before the energies of coercion would be applied, she would be an eager suppliant for readmission. The more we hear of coöperation, the less we have to fear from disunion.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.—We translate and publish elsewhere, from the Paris journal *La Presse*, an article on the political troubles in the United States, which all who are committed to disunion would do well to read and consider. The article contains many truths, and evinces a perception of the danger and ruin into which the Secessionists are hurrying the country, that they themselves have utterly failed to realize.

But this is not the most important point evoked by the French writer. He distinctly, clearly, and unmistakeably shows that France will enter into no alliance with a new Republic in the South, and that the spirit of her Government and people is opposed to any Confederacy based on the institution of Slavery. The French writer insists that the Government of the Emperor should not, even by silence, allow the Southern States to deceive themselves in the matter, and he dissipates every hope, if such ever existed in the minds of reasonable men, that the schemes of Secessionists will receive no aid or countenance from France. The arguments that dictate such a course are not limited to the perfectly notorious hostility of the French people to the institution of Slavery. *La Presse* maintains that the navy of America and the Union of her States are necessary to France as a means of preventing Great Britain from seizing the Empire of the Seas; and that, in the event of a disruption of our Confederacy, the interests of the French people, as well as their instincts, would lead them to side with the Northern Republic.

The English and French Press have both spoken on the disunion question, and in a way that can leave no doubt of their sincerity. It is not less certain that they represent the sentiment of the two peoples and the course that their Governments will be bound to pursue. Neither France nor England will recognize the independence of any section of the American Union until that independence is admitted and recognized by the Union itself; and if so strange an event should ever happen as the co-existence of two North American Confederacies, the Southern Republic may rest assured that it will receive no comfort or sympathy from the leading Powers of Europe.

THE LEGITIMATE DRAMA.—For nearly four months, tragedy, which it was supposed had no more interest for the New-York public, has reigned triumphant in the New-York theatres. The opera, the pet amusement of the Metropolis, hides its diminished head, and the town goes to Niblo's and the Winter Garden. Mr. FORREST begun to play in September, and has not got done yet; his houses have frequently been large, and his audiences appreciative; at times people of Catholic taste have mingled with the spectators, and acknowledged what of good they discerned amid a mass of faults. For two months Miss CUSHMAN attracted people to the Winter Garden by her intellectual and artistic personations of Shakespearean characters, and her wonderful performance of *Meg Merrilies*. And now, the entire educated and fashionable circles of the Metropolis are sounding the praises of EDWIN BOOTH, who has won a more brilliant and more legitimate dramatic success than any actor on the New-York stage for years.

All this is sufficient answer to those who decry the legitimate drama, who proclaim its decline, who assure us that only sensation pieces and pageantry can please the public fancy. The public very sensibly and very naturally refused to go to see mediocre acting; the public refused to be bored by second-rate tragedians; the public waited to bestow its appreciation on those who deserved appreciation. But the taste for tragedy is ineradicable, and when there was no good tragic acting in the theatres, the world went to the Opera, where something of that sort was to be seen. The woes of *Lucia* and the horrors of *Robert* compensated for the melancholy of *Hamlet* and the guilt of *Lady Macbeth*. But so soon as these last could be fitly presented, even music, charming never so wisely, could not charm the town. At the same time, or nearly so, those who prefer the muscular style of acting,—those who are moved by physical effects in tragedy, (great perhaps in their way,) and those who relish intellectuality, have had a chance to be gratified, and availed themselves of the chance. Even the confusion and excitement of a political contest, unparalleled in importance; even the possibility and imminence of a revolution, have not proved sufficiently absorbing to keep those away from theatres whom great theatrical representations attract.

The last few months have seen as brilliant and as remarkable a theatrical season as has ever occurred in New-York. They have proved the existence of a very profound taste for tragedy and the legitimate drama. Nothing was wanted to demonstrate the existence of that taste but an occasion. Occasion came; great actors came, and the public responded to the call. When managers or theatrical people bewail the indifference of the public, let them remember the lesson this season teaches them. The world is as ready to admire great genius or great art in a theatre as in a novel or a picture, and as ready to-day as ever before.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO MR. CONKLE.—We see it stated that Mr. CONKLE, of Philadelphia has not yet received the letter addressed to him from President BUCHANAN, which we published on Thursday. Whether this default is owing to a delay of the mails, or to the fact that Mr. B. has never sent him a copy, Mr. CONKLE, of course, not knowing cannot say. As he has had an opportunity, however, of reading it in the TIMES, the failure to receive the manuscript copy is a matter of comparatively little consequence.

We notice that the President's New-York organ, the *Herald*, more than intimates that the letter is spurious. How it knows the fact *we* are not informed. Certainly it could never be inferred from the sentiments of the letter itself. There is not an opinion and scarcely a phrase in it which was not used in the Message. Indeed the similarity in style, in sentiment, and in policy, between the letter and the Message bid us to regard it as genuine. The *Herald* thinks it was calculated, and, indeed, intended to make him appear "contemptible and ridiculous" in the eyes of the American people. We cannot believe this—for we see no reason why any one should think it worth his while to undertake so perfectly superfluous a task. But if that was the writer's purpose, he hit upon the most effectual way of accomplishing it, by copying Mr. BUCHANAN'S sentiments from his own message.

The *Herald* publishes a letter, which it confesses to be a forgery, intended to make Mr. LINCOLN "ridiculous." But the writer is driven to quite a different course from that pursued by Mr. BUCHANAN'S friend,—for according to the *Herald*, he is obliged to "put sentiments into Mr. LINCOLN'S mouth which he never entertained." Our neighbor is perfectly right in denouncing such conduct as excessively dishonorable and base.

INFORMATION.—The Charleston *Mercury* commends Mr. BUCHANAN'S good sense in avoiding war by not reinforcing the forts in Charleston. It denies that South Carolina has any wish to seize them prematurely, and gives this intimation of the contingency on which she will act:

"When the State is out of the Union; when the forts are demanded and refused to be delivered up to those in whom is vested the title of eminent domain, and for whose protection and defence alone they were ceded and built up; and when, the Federal Government showing a hostile purpose, it shall become necessary and proper for us to obtain possession; then it will be right for the world and Black Republicanism to expect that the State, by her authorities, will move in the premises. The people will obey the call for war, and take the forts."

The *Mercury* is very savage on Gen. CASS, styling him a "hoary trickster and humbug," and saying that "his present imbecility equals his past treachery to the South." The ex-Secretary will survive the abuse.

CHARMING SUBMISSIVENESS!—The President's Washington organ is getting along rapidly in its disunionism. It is perfectly satisfied that it is utterly useless for Congress to waste its time in idle discussions of the *right* of secession, or of the duty of enforcing the laws. Both these points are already settled. "Nobody believes," says the *Constitution*, "that anything that can be said will influence the Seceders; therefore, it adds:

"The part of wisdom is to *recognize the assertion of their right by seceding States*—to admit unreservedly that the Union, being held together by ties of interest and feeling, cannot and ought not to be kept up by the exercise of brute force—and to *proceed to the adjustment of the matters in which both sections have a common concern.*"

In other words, Congress is advised by the President's organ to assent "unreservedly" to disunion, and proceed to make the best of it!

WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?—It will be seen by our telegraphic dispatches that another slaver, the *Bonita*, has been captured by the *San Jacinto* frigate, and taken into Charleston. Under any circumstances Charleston does not seem to be just the place to take persons for trial charged with Slave-trading. But now that South Carolina considers herself out of the Union, she will not be very likely to enforce the Federal laws which prohibit the importation of negroes. We suggest to the President that if he desires the law enforced, he would do well to send the slaver to Boston. If he wishes it evaded, send her here; if defied, leave her at Charleston.

HON. EDWARD BATES AND THE CABINET.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 21.

The *Democrat* this morning announces by authority that Mr. LINCOLN offered EDWARD BATES a seat in his Cabinet, and that the latter will accept a position, which will probably be Secretary of the Interior.

Conflagrations.

TWELVE BUILDINGS BURNED AT ADAMS.

ADAMS, N. Y., Friday, Dec. 21.

A fire broke out in this place early yesterday morning which destroyed nearly one-half of the business portion of the town. Twelve buildings were burned and property to the amount of $50,000 destroyed, of which about $25,000 is covered by insurance. The fire originated in STEARNS & WEBSTER'S dry goods store from a chimney that had burnt out during the evening.

A snow-plow, propelled by two locomotives, engaged in clearing the track of the Watertown and Rome Railroad of snow, ran of the track near this place yesterday morning, smashing the plow into fragments, and severely injuring five or six men employed thereon. One locomotive was thrown from the track and considerably damaged. Trains were detained but a few hours in consequence of the accident.

TENEMENT HOUSE AT NEW-HAVEN.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, Dec. 21.

At 3 o'clock this morning a fire occurred in a tenement house owned by JOHN A. DAVENPORT and occupied by twenty-six families. An entire family, consisting of MICHAEL COLBERT, his wife and four children, were burned to death.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING AT RALEIGH, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C., Thursday, Dec. 20.

The Laurence Hotel, in this city, purchased by the Government for a Court-house and Post-office, was destroyed by fire early this morning. It was being temporarily occupied by the members of the State Legislature. The fire was accidental. The loss will probably reach from five to six thousand dollars.

SHOE FACTORY AT NEWARK, N. J.

NEWARK, Friday, Dec. 21.

The shoe factory of E. C. ABER & SON, on Bleecker-street, was partly burned this morning at 6 o'clock. Loss, from $6,000 to $7,000; fully insured. The origin of the fire is unknown. The business will continue as usual.

From Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 20.

The steamship *Cahawba*, from Havana the 16th inst., has arrived.

Business at Havana was in a languid condition, owing to advices from the United States. Sugar was quoted at 8½ reals per arrobe. The stock in port is estimated at 30,000 boxes. Freights were inactive. Exchange on London, 13¾@14⅛; on New-York and Northern ports, 3@7 per cent.

The Telegraph Cable at Vicksburg.

TRANSYLVANIA, La., Thursday, Dec. 20.

The telegraph cable recently laid at Vicksburg, invented and conducted by Mr. H. HORSTMAN, of New-York City, is a complete success. All the difficulties heretofore encountered, have been entirely overcome, and it is now working perfectly.

Pardon of Col. Rudler.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 20.

The Government of Honduras have pardoned Col. RUDLER, who was engaged under WALKER in the recent foray on the City of Truxillo.

The Steamer City of Washington Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Dec. 21.

The steamer *City of Washington*, from New-York on Saturday, for Liverpool, did not call off Cape Race, owing to stormy weather.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE STEAMER COMMONWEALTH.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday investigated the circumstances attending the death of JAMES MEYERS, a colored youth, employed as a waiter on board the steamer *Commonwealth*, who died in consequence of scalds received on Wednesday morning last by the explosion on board that vessel. It was shown by the testimony of R. C. JAMES, second engineer of the steamer, that while the boat was lying to just above Hell Gate, waiting for daylight on Wednesday morning last, the steam chamber of the starboard boiler exploded. Witness was in the engine-room and heard the noise, but not being aware of its cause, he was impressed with the idea that the vessel had run on the rocks. As nearly as he could recollect there were 16 inches of steam on at the time of the explosion. The boilers were inspected on the 2d of May, when a certificate was given that they were capable of carrying 25 lbs. The steam chamber he found, by examination, had burst at one of the caps in the lining of the steam chimney, and the weakness he believed had been caused by corrosion. JOHN FAULKNER, fireman, testified that he had found the deceased, shortly after the explosion, lying near the galley on the larboard side of the steamer's deck. Deceased was asleep in his room near the exploded steam chamber when the accident occurred. Two other servants were with him, but they escaped uninjured. Witness also picked up several females who were scalded, and conveyed them to the ladies' cabin. On the arrival of the *Commonwealth* at this City deceased and seven other persons were conveyed to the New-York Hospital. Dr. TUTHILL, resident physician of the institution, testified that deceased had been under his care, and that he died from the effects of scalds, at 3½ o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. The jury declared the explosion to have been accidental.

OPENING OF IRVING HALL.—On Wednesday evening Messrs. HARRISON gave an invitation ball at their new establishment corner of Fifteenth-street and Irving-place—called Irving Hall. The building faces the Academy of Music, and is entered from Irving-place, like the Temple of Song. It has been erected with much expedition, but is regarded as a model of strong and substantial work, and as such has received a special certificate from the new Commissioners appointed for inquiring into the safety of public buildings. The room is plainly but neatly fitted up, and when finished, will be comfortable in appearance rather than imposing. It is constructed for dancing purposes, as far as the floor (which is laid on springs) is concerned, and for musical purposes as regards the resonance of the walls. Fifteen hundred persons, it is said, can be seated, and there are four galleries where more may be accommodated at a pinch. The dimensions are 96½ feet by 71; the height 35 feet. In the basement are numerous private supper-rooms, a large restaurant, bar-room, smoking apartment, &c.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—Yesterday afternoon the first Anniversary of Grammar School No. 19, (Seventeenth Ward,) WILLIAM SMEATON, Principal, was celebrated at the school building, on Fourteenth-street, between First and Second avenues. It is one of the best lighted and ventilated school edifices in the City, and is admirably located for health, which the appearance of the scholars who participated in the exercises yesterday, with their rosy cheeks and buoyant faces, seemed to prove. The children all played their parts almost without fault, in an entertainment of diversified interest—music, both vocal and instrumental, declamation and dialogue—to the gratification of a large number of spectators, chiefly ladies, most of whom stood up and patiently waited through four hours to witness it. Some of the Trustees were present and closed the day with remarks. The scholars now number upwards of 1,700. Primary Department (reduced from 1,300 and now limited to 1,000) 1,000; Male Department, 350; and Female Department, 288. In the two latter Departments there have been considerable increases within a year.

MR. HUDSON'S LECTURES ON SHAKESPEARE.—The popularity of Mr. HUDSON'S lectures on SHAKESPEARE increases on each occasion. On Tuesday, Hope Chapel was thronged to hear him discourse on the noble comedy "As You Like It," and on Thursday the same building was filled by an audience, equally select, including nearly all the noted intellectual men of the city—professors of the University, Columbia College, the Free Academy, &c., with their families, to listen to his lecture on "Othello." To attempt to do justice to Mr. HUDSON'S admirable lectures, in the brief space at our disposal, would be like subjecting Mars or Venus to a photographic operation, expecting thereby to exhibit in detail, all the physical, meteorological and other scientific phenomena of those planets. He analyses each respective character so acutely that the scalpel of former critics seems almost to have had a dull edge. The fourth lecture will be on Thursday of next week.

MR. W. PAGE'S LECTURES ON ART.—The second lecture of the series which this celebrated artist is delivering, before the Mercantile Library Association, at Clinton Hall, took place last night, before a discriminating audience. The productions of TITIAN and PAUL VERONESE were the principal topics of the lecture. Mr. PAGE made use of SHAKESPEARE in rather a novel way, comparing his employment of old plots, borrowed from Italian novels and other sources, with these great painters' way of choosing their subjects; or, to be more concise, as SHAKESPEARE used words, so they used "pigments," not actually creating, but building a new and magnificent edifice upon a very slight plan and foundation. These lectures are not for "the million," but no man or woman of intellect and taste would wish to be absent during their delivery.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.—This time-honored institution will celebrate its fifty-fifth anniversary by a dinner at the Astor House this evening. Eminent speakers from this City and from abroad will be present, and an able and eloquent letter from Hon. JOHN M. BOTTS, especially interesting at the present juncture of political affairs, will be read. The Society hold their meeting for the election of officers, &c., at 12 o'clock, at the Astor House.

THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE—ELECTION OF DELEGATES.—The various Republican Ward organizations assembled last evening for the purpose of electing each five delegates to the Republican Central Committee for 1861, also five delegates to the Young Men's Central Committee. The first meeting of the new Board takes place on Wednesday evening, Jan. 9, 1861, at No. 618 Broadway.

THE UNION COMMITTEE.—Yesterday, Postmaster DIX said he had received a letter from Ex-President FILLMORE, but declined to make it public until it had been submitted to the Union Committee. A meeting of the Committee will be held to-day, when, if it is deemed proper, the letter will be communicated to the public.

BROADWAY BE-RHYMED.—The last repetition of Mr. DE CORDOVA'S humorous, punning, witty, sensible, absurd and popular poem, descriptive of our great thoroughfare, will be given this evening at Clinton Hall. The usual throng will of course attend.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. Eli Thayer, of Massachusetts, and G. E. Fogg, New-Hampshire, Ex-Gov. Fairbanks, of Vermont, Capt. Cunningham, of Virginia, J. G. Loring, of Boston, and G. Junas, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Astor House.

The Hon. H. G. Knight, of Massachusetts, Judge Willard, of Troy, Simon Stevens, of Lancaster, Pa., and J. Gardner, of Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. Andrews, of Vermont, J. J. Powers, of Tennessee, Z. B. Foote, of Cleveland, W. R. Busbark, of North Carolina, and G. H. Butler, of Lander's Wagon Road Expedition, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. C. K. Train, of Boston, G. Buffington, of Boston, H. Ashworth and E. Cross, of England, A. G. Garrett and A. G. Harris, of Mississippi, and Homer Randell, of Nebraska Territory, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

A Crocker, of Massachusetts, Capt. E. A. Hussy, of the ship *Escort*, and C. W. Abbott, of the United States Navy, are at the Howard Hotel.

Capt. J. C. Punee, of Honduras, H. Locock, R. E., and H. V. Macartney, R. A., of England, are at the International Hotel.

A. Rumrill & Co.,
NO. 264 BROADWAY.

The right kind of a Present for the
HOLIDAYS.

One of those fine-adjusted and Chronometrically-rated three-quarter plate American Watches, of the new series, made by the
AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,
OF WALTHAM, MASS.
THE FINEST AND MOST DURABLE TIME-KEEPERS EVER MADE.

For sale, until Jan. 1, AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, by
A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No. 264 Broadway.

No. 6 Maiden-lane.
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.
Wholesale stock of
FANCY GOODS
AT RETAIL.
TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,
No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 30th-st., New-York.

Read the following from the well-known Captain of the Steamer *Fulton*:
NAW-ORLEANS, Oct. 3, 1859.
DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell—*Sir*: I am urged by my wife to report to you a case your Sarsaparilla has made in our family, and as it is the only way in which we can make you any acknowledgment of our gratitude, I will proceed to state. My little son, 11 years old, has had Scrofula sores on his ears, neck and arms for five years. They were much of the time very distressing, and we feared they would kill him. At first a swelling would appear, then it would break and make a running sore, which would not heal. They became very loathsome and often painful, they stopped his growth and seemed to undermine his health, so that he became feeble and sickly. We tried Physicians and Medicines, but they did no good. A clergyman in our neighborhood, who had seen some remarkable cures by your CHERRY PECTORAL, advised us to try your SARSAPARILLA, and we did. The smallest sores showed symptoms of healing in about two weeks; in two more they had healed, and in two months the child was as well as any body. He now enjoys perfect health, with no remnant of the disorder about him that we can discover. If you, Sir, are a parent, you may well believe that we shall not soon forget you. Very truly, your humble servant,
JNO. BATES.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

Rogers & Raymond's
NEW STOCK OF
BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING,
Comprising entirely new patterns, in Cape Overcoats, new styles of office and sack Coats, School Suits, Dress Clothing, Fancy Suits, &c., &c.
EXCELS in BEAUTY
of material, cut and finish,
OUTSHINES IN VARIETY,
AND
EXCEEDS IN CHEAPNESS
any stock heretofore offered by the firm.
ONE PRICE ONLY.
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and 214 Broadway.

Holiday Notice.
AT TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.,
May be found a well-selected, varied and extensive stock of entirely New Goods, suitable for dressing CHRISTMAS TREES.
Also, Boxes for Presents, Rouleaux, Bags, Sacs, Cornets, &c., filled with choice Confectionary
He has also, a large stock of Confectionary of all kinds, of both French and American manufacture, all of which will be offered at low prices.
The public are invited to call and examine.

Holidays.—The best place to purchase a PURE article of Candy, Sugar-plums, &c., &c., is at the old Chambers-st. Candy Manufactory, corner of Chambers and Hudson sts. All the articles purchased at this establishment are warranted PURE, and free from all adulteration. Established in 1826, it has for more than fifty years been celebrated for the superiority of its manufactures. RIDLEY & CO. are determined to keep up with the demand; but our advice is to call early and get supplied.
FANCY BOXES, CORNETS, SACS, &c., suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Medical Common Sense.—DR. E. B. FOOTE, the celebrated Physician and Electrician, and author of "Medical Common Sense," of Saratoga Springs, is effecting almost miracles in the treatment of Chronic Diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Heart, Stomach, &c., at his Winter Office, No. 346 Broadway, New-York. Call, or send and get his pamphlet, entitled "Evidences of Dr. Foote's Medical Success," which he is pleased to give to all who are interested. Office hours from 1 to 6 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

At Retail until the 31st of December.
WHOLESALE STOCK OF MUSICAL BOXES AND SWISS WATCHES.
Comprising a great variety of gentlemen's and ladies' Watches, with plain, engraved and enameled cases, by the best makers.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York, (up stairs.)

For Christmas Trees.
Fancy Articles, Candies, Mottoes, Bon-Bon Boxes, Cornucopias, &c., &c.
For New-Year's Table: Boned Turkey, Pickled Oysters, Salad, Charlotte Russe, Ice Cream &c., &c.
WILLIAM TAYLOR'S SALOON,
No. 555 Broadway.

Mrs. E. Simpson, No. 495 Broadway, having unequaled facilities for making Ladies' and Children's Dresses, Bedding Quilting, Embroidering, &c., in the best style, and on the shortest notice, would respectfully solicit the patronage of the Ladies of New-York and vicinity.

Baby-Tender.—Parents should examine Dr. BROWN'S PATENT SPRING BABY-TENDER—a new and admirable article of baby and nursery furniture; it is an unequaled Holiday Present for mothers and children. Call at No. 510 Broadway opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Furs, Furs, Furs.—Genin's, 513 Broadway. Hudson Bay Sable Capes, Muffs and Cuffs,
Mink Capes, Muffs and Cuffs,
Children's Furs, in Sets.
Gents' Fur Capes, Collars, Gloves and Sleigh Robes.

Squire & Lander
Sell Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. and Diamonds 10 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st., near William.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFICE, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) opposite the church. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Shoulder Braces and Supporters, and imported Suspensory Bandages. A lady in attendance.

Neuralgia! Neuralgia!
Persons suffering from any nervous complaint, especially neuralgia and headache, will find speedy and permanent relief by using Peruvian Syrup.
Wholesale and Retail, at No. 429 Broadway.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade. Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

Holiday Presents from Paris.
Choicest selection of Shoes for the holidays received by the last steamer. Among the variety are quilted satin Shoes, richly trimmed, all colors, made by Este. Also velvet riding Boots trimmed with fur.
M. L. HILL, No. 571 Broadway.

The Most Useful Holiday Present.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE.
$40 and upward—No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
GIVE THE BEST.

Under Garments and Hosiery
Made to order
At UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!
Finkle and Lyon's Sewing Machines
At reduced prices. Full satisfaction warranted.
538 Broadway, New-York, and 154 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Fine Watches,	for Holiday Presents,
Fine Jewelry,	for Holiday Presents.
Sterling Silver Ware.	for Holiday Presents.

CULBERT BROTHERS, No. 777 Broadway.

Linen Collars made to Order,
At short notice and in any style, by
UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Dress Shirts made to Order,
In the very best style, and as wanted, by
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The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 580 Broadway.

Buy all your Liquors for Medicinal and family use at the Old 19th-st. Distillery, established in 1833. No. 355 West 15th-st.
CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor.

Furs for the Holidays.—Ladies' Mink Capes, Half-Capes, Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs, selling off at a great reduction, at BANTA'S, No. 357 Canal, corner of Wooster-st.

Holiday Hats, Caps, Furs,
Unsurpassed for styles or variety.
KELLOGG, No. 321 Canal-st.

Overcoats for the Holidays.
At Panic prices—from $5 to $26.
At Messrs. GEORGE A. HUNTER & CO.'S
Mammoth Clothing Warehouses, Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-furnished Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of exquisite workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Holiday Clothing
FOR
MEN AND BOYS,
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.

We have determined to close out the balance of our Winter stock at
A DEDUCTION OF
10 PER CENT.
BELOW MARKED PRICES.
SMITH BROTHERS.
Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

Brandreth's Pills,
THE GREAT APPROVED PURGATIVE,
ENTIRELY VEGETABLE. ESTABLISHED 1751.
Cure headache, pain in the side, coughs and colds, immediately; bilious affections, costiveness, stone, gravel, and affections of the bladder, &c., &c. In fact by purifying the blood, these pills aid nature in curing all disease whatsoever and restore health. Sold at 25 cents per box, at Principal Office, No. 294 Canal-st., and No 4 Union-square. Also, by 100,000 druggists and special agents.

Holiday Present.
A WHEELER AND WILSON SEWING MACHINE,
At the reduced prices and with the new improvements, will prove a most acceptable present to a mother, wife, sister or friend.
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I. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William-sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere undershirts and Drawers, Half-Hose, &c. Also, a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.
Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

White's Holiday Soft Hats, for Young GENTS, JUST OUT, to be had only at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.
FURS, FURS, RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale.
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 607, Dec. 21, 1860.
21, 68, 70, 38, 17, 53, 31, 40, 52, 33, 13, 36.
Class No. 608, Dec. 21, 1860
24, 12, 32, 21, 23, 3, 46, 28, 2, 40, 67, 5, 77, 73.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 21 1860
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis Mo.

SEE BISHOP & REIN'S ADVERTISEMENT, under the head of "For the Holidays."

$100,000 DOLLARS IN
FURNITURE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR.
Owing to the great decline in our Southern Wholesale Trade, leaving us an immense surplus stock on hand, we have concluded to offer the whole
AT RETAIL, AT COST,
For the next 30 days,
At either of our three stores,
No. 87 BOWERY,
No. 461 PEARL-ST., and at
No. 141 BOWERY.

GAS FIXTURES, &c., &c.
STEPHEN PHILBIN, No. 707 Broadway,
Offers for sale, at REDUCED PRICES, a splendid assortment of GAS FIXTURES.
French Bronzes, DIRECT IMPORTATION, consisting of Mantel Ornaments, Statuettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c.
Plumbing and Gas Fitting attended to as usual, at No. 331 4th-st., and No. 3 Astor House, Barclay-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
In consequence of the revulsion in business the subscriber is selling his stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, PARIS FANS, CARD CASES, PORTE-MONNAIES, &c., &c.,
at retail, at the lowest wholesale prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE,
Hegeman & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed, will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather
Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

DIAMOND RINGS,
AT BARGAINS,
LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,

IMMENSE SACRIFICE
Of over $250,000 worth of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
As the season is drawing to a close, and owing to the deranged state of financial matters, I have concluded to mark down my stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, and sell the same regardless of cost. Furnishing Goods and Children's Clothing in every variety, and will be sold in the same ratio.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The Largest Store in the City.

BEECHER'S SERMONS.
The Publishers of THE BOSTON DAILY TRAVELLER have made an arrangement with Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER to publish every Saturday during the ensuing year, a phonographic report of his Evening Discourse addressed to the congregation at large. These Sermons will be revised by Mr. Beecher himself, and *published in no other paper.* They will be published in THE DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY TRAVELLER.
Particular attention is paid in THE TRAVELLER to Foreign and Domestic News, Ship News, Markets and Stock Sales. The proprietors are determined that, while they furnish the cheapest paper, it shall in no respect be inferior to the best papers in the country.
The Review of the Week, a summary of all the news of the week, with a running commentary upon the most important events, by one of the best and most experienced writers in the country, is another feature peculiar to the TRAVELLER, and adds greatly to its value.
We will furnish the papers on the following terms:

Daily, single copy	$6 per year.
Daily five copies	$20 per year.
Semi-Weekly, single copy	$3 per year.
Semi-Weekly, a club of ten	$20* per year.
Weekly, single copy	$2 per year.
Weekly, a club of ten	$10* per year.

*And one copy to the getter-up of the club.
Cash always in advance.
WORTHINGTON, FLANDERS & CO.,
Publishers.
For sale by all News Agents.
Wholesale Agents in Boston: JOHN J. DYER & CO.; A. WILLIAMS & CO.; FEOHORN & CO.
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HOLIDAY GIFT SEEKERS
Will find a most recherché and popular collection of
ART TRIFLES AND SUBSTANTIALITIES
In the complete variety of
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CARTES DE VISITE,
And Elegant Settings, Color Boxes, Easels, Prints and Photographs in Passe Partouts, Framed Prints,
PORTFOLIOS, DRAWING ALBUMS,
HAND-BOOKS ON ART,
And other beautiful articles, at
GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY, cor. of Ninth-st

BEECHER'S SERMON,
Of Sunday Evening, Dec. 16,
IN BOSTON TRAVELER
of Dec. 22, ONLY.
For sale by News Agents generally.

$40 PARKER SEWING MACHINES, $40
FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD,
Rapid and noiseless, under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, are now selling at $40.
VERNON & CO., No. 419 Broadway.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—IN CONSEQUENCE of the constantly-increasing imitation of the different brands of Messrs. MOET & CHANDON'S Champagne Wines, especially of their VIN IMPERIAL, (GREEN SEAL,) I consider it my duty to caution the public against such imposition, and to advise purchasers and consumers to buy the Moet & Chandon Wines only from reliable and respectable houses. Several invoices of "imported" counterfeit Moet & Chandon are also in the market. ADOLPHUS OECHS,
Messrs. Moet & Chandon's General Agent for the United States and the Canadas.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1860.

SEWING-MACHINE NEEDLES OF ALL kinds on hand or made to order, at greatly reduced prices, by BARTLETT & CO., 419 and 421 Broadway.

1860.

A COMPILATION OF THE EVENTS OF THIS MOST REMARKABLE YEAR.

DISASTERS BY SEA, FLOOD, FIRE, AND WIND.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

THE FALL OF KINGDOMS AND STATES.

ADVERSITY AND PROSPERITY.

MOURNING AND REJOICING.

SHIPBUILDING FOR THE YEAR.

REPORTS OF THE CORONER AND CITY INSPECTOR.

Will be published in the
COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER,
THIS AFTERNOON.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
No. CXXVIII.] CONTENTS. [JANUARY.
A PEEP AT WASHOE. By J. ROSS BROWNE.—(*Second Paper.*)
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Carson City—The Trail from Strawberry—We are Waiting for You—A Short Cut—Diogenes—The Stage—Devil's Gate—Virginia City—A Question of Title—Gold Hill—My Claim, sir—San Francisco Speculators—A Fall—Assay Office—The Comstock Lead—Silver Certain—The Claims—Indications, sure.
THE BATTLE OF THE COWPENS.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Gold Medal awarded to Morgan—Daniel Morgan—Colonel Tarleton—John E. Howard—William Washington.
CAST AWAY IN JAMAICA.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Port Royal—Kingston Harbor—Spruce Beer—King Street, Kingston—Jamaican Arab—Head-Quarter House, Kingston—Harbor-Street, Kingston—House in Kingston—The Government Mail—Group in Market-Place—West Indian Soldiers—Entering Horses—Regimental Band—Square of Spanish Town.
NO. 10 BLANK-STREET.
HOW CHARLIE CAME HOME.
THE NEW ROUTE THROUGH CHIRIQUI. By THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.
THE BIRTHDAY OF ROBERT BURNS.
MELLICENT'S MALADY.
MY UNCLE.
STORY OF A GRAY SHAWL.
AN INTERVIEW WITH MARTIN LUTHER.
GOSSIP ABOUT A GREAT PAINTER.
THE SLEIGHERS.
ABOUT THOMAS HOOD. By W. M. THACKERAY.
WATCHING AND WISHING. By CHARLOTTE BRONTE.
THE HISTORY OF A FABLE.
SUCCESS.
A DREAM OF THE CAVALIERS. By JOHN ESTEN COOKE.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
OUR FOREIGN BUREAU.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
AN ANIMATED ALPHABET.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.
FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Visiting Costume and Girl's Dress. Boy's Dress. Open Under-Sleeves.
The Publishers of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE have made arrangements which they are confident will render the *Twenty-Second* Volume, of which this is the second Number, more valuable and attractive than any which have preceded it.
The Paper on *Washoe*, by J. ROSS BROWNE, which appears in this Number, is the second of a Series of Articles describing Life in California and Oregon, to be illustrated from Characteristic Drawings by the Author.
In the February Number will be commenced a New Story by W. M. THACKERAY, which is expected to be continued through the year.
The Publishers have also made arrangements with the Author of "Adam Bede" and "The Mill on the Floss," for a New Story for the Magazine.
A Series of Illustrated Papers, describing Life, Character, and Scenery in every part of the American Continent, from Labrador to Oregon, prepared from personal experience by favorite Authors and Artists, is in preparation, and will appear from time to time.
The Publishers confidently anticipate for this Volume of the Magazine a continuance, and even increase of the liberal support which it has received from the outset.
A complete Set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE will be a desirable acquisition to any public or private library. Besides the Tales, Poems, and Essays which form the leading features of Periodical Literature, each Number of the Magazine has contained articles of permanent value. Nearly Two Hundred Papers, illustrated by more than Two Thousand Engravings, have been devoted to American History, Biography, Industry, Character and Scenery. Each of our great Agricultural Staples has been made the subject of elaborate articles. The results of the explorations of travelers in regions heretofore undescribed have been carefully epitomized. The "Literary Notices" embody impartial estimates of more than two thousand books, comprising almost every work of any value which has been issued from the American press during the last ten years. The "Monthly Record of Current Events," though filling a small space in each Number, contains matter sufficient to fill several volumes. Every event of historical importance is here noted; it furnishes a more complete history of the last ten years than can be found in any other accessible shape.
The Publishers of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, aware of its permanent value, have electrotyped every page. They can, therefore, supply any number from the beginning upon the following terms:
Any Number will be sent by Mail, post-paid, for Twenty-five cents. Any Volume, comprising Six Numbers, neatly bound in Cloth, will be sent by Mail to any part of the United States within 3,000 miles of New-York, post-paid, for Two Dollars per Volume. Complete Sets will be sent by Express, the freight at the charge of the purchaser, at a discount of Twenty-five per Cent. from the above rate. Twenty-one Volumes, bound uniformly, extending from June, 1850, to November, 1860, are now ready.

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HARPER'S MAGAZINE and HARPER'S WEEKLY, together, one year, $4.
HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

RELIEF FOR KANSAS.
TO THE PUBLIC.
The undersigned, appointed a Committee to carry into effect the objects of a meeting of citizens held at the Cooper Institute, in this City, on the 12th inst., for the relief of the sufferers by famine in Kansas, would make the following representations: It is now made certain that the dearth of provisions in that Territory is likely to produce the most fatal consequences. The Winter grain, sown last Autumn, perished in consequence of the drought. The crops of Spring grain, the Indian corn, the buckwheat, the potatoes and other roots, on which the settlers depended to make up for this loss, in like manner utterly failed. In the pastures and mowing grounds the grass withered and died in early Summer under the heat. Multitudes, to the number, it is computed, of thirty thousand, have left the Territory to seek subsistence in the States; multitudes yet remain who have neither the means of emigrating, nor money to procure food from the region to the north and east of them, where the crops have been abundant. It is estimated that thirty thousand people are in this dreadful condition, many of whom, if not soon relieved, must literally die of starvation, and many more must perish by the diseases which accompany a famine. The people of the Western States have provided considerable quantities of grain for their relief, but money is wanting to convey these to their destination. There never was in the judgment of the Committee, a case making a more urgent claim on the liberality of the public. It is to be hoped that every town and city of the State will join in this work of charity, and that collections will be made for the sufferers in all our churches.
Any donations in money intended for the relief of the sufferers may be sent to John E. Williams, Esq. President of the Metropolitan Bank, who has consented to act as our Treasurer, or to any other member of the committee. Any donations of another nature may be sent to the room of the committee, of the site of which the public will be duly informed.
New-York, Dec. 14, 1860.

WILLIAM C. BRYANT.	R. H. McCURDY,
DANIEL LORD.	THADDEUS HYATT,
MORRIS KETCHUM,	GREENE C. BRONSON,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	CHAS. W. ELLIOTT,
SETH B. HUNT,	DANIEL DREW,
CHARLES H. MARSHALL.	

☞ The Committee beg leave to state that the American Express Company have generously offered to deliver clothing directed to "Gen. Pomeroy, Atchison, K. T.," free of charge.

ALL SNOWED UP
ON
THE
3D OF JANUARY, 1861.

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BEECHER'S SERMON,
Of Sunday Evening, Dec. 16,
IN BOSTON TRAVELER
of Dec. 22, ONLY.
For sale by News Agents generally.

FINE JEWELRY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
In consequence of the severe interruption to our regular business, resulting from the political panic throughout the country, we are compelled to offer our large stock of fine Jewelry, consisting of Diamond work, GOLD CHAINS, of all patterns,
BROOCHES,
EAR-RINGS,
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Expressly manufactured for the Holiday trade,
AT RETAIL,
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Purchasers of Holiday gifts will do well to call.
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Manufacturers of Fine Jewelry,
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Up stairs.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE *via* SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, per U. S. steamer *Bremen*, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 22d day of December, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
JOHN A. DIX, Postmaster.

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CHOICE IMPORTATIONS of
WINES, BRANDIES, etc.,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES
BY THE CASE OR DEMIJOHN.
In order to reduce stock, and retain our employes, the subscribers offer, on the above terms, selections in wood and glass of
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These goods are mostly of our own importations and of approved quality.
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The Publishers of the BOSTON DAILY TRAVELLER have made an arrangement with *Rev. Henry Ward Beecher*, to publish *every Saturday* during the ensuing year, a Phonographic Report of his Evening Discourse addressed to the congregation at large. These Sermons will be revised by *Mr. Beecher* himself, and *published in no other paper.* They will be published in the *Daily, Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly Traveller.*
Particular attention is paid in the TRAVELLER to *Foreign* and *Domestic News, Ship News, Markets* and *Stock Sales.* The proprietors are determined, that while they furnish the cheapest paper, it shall in no respect be inferior to the best paper in the country.
The REVIEW OF THE WEEK, a summary of all the news of the week, with a running commentary upon the most important events, by one of the best and most experienced writers in the country, is another feature peculiar to the TRAVELLER, and adds greatly to its value.
We will furnish the papers on the following terms:

Daily, Single Copy	$6 per year.
Five copies	$20 per year.
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A Club of Ten	$10* per year.

* And One Copy to the getter up of the Club.
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Aperients,	Capsules,	Plasters,
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SOMETHING NEW.
See advertisement of SANTA CLAUS FESTIVAL, at Niblo's Garden, THURSDAY, Dec. 27, in behalf of the Nursery and Child's Hospital. PUNCH AND JUDY, and AUNT SALLY, first time in America. The most laughable performance ever presented in this country.

ENGLISH SKATES.
A good assortment of Moulson's celebrated Skates, for ladies, gentlemen and boys, comprising all sizes and qualities, with every variety of straps. Also, the Philadelphia Club Skates, Skate gimlets, satchels, &c. For sale by W. N. SEYMOUR & Co., No. 4 Chatham-square.

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When all else has failed, cures Sore Throat, Burns, Stiff Joints, Ulcers,
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TO DRUGGISTS.—NEW EDITION OF FULL PRICE LIST now ready. Free to any druggist upon receipt of business card. P. D. ORVIS,
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NEW-YORK, HARLEM, AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
IMPORTANT CHANGE IN EXRESS TRAINS.
On and after Monday Dec. 24, 1860, Express trains for Albany, connecting with New York Central Railroad and Northern Railroad, will start from and arrive at Tryon-row, near City Hall, New-York. Leave at 7 A.M., 10 A. M., and 4·20 P. M.
Cars also start from 26th-st. Station, at 7:20 A. M., 10:25 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all points.
Pleasant rooms are provided for Passengers at City Hall Station. JOHN BURCHILL,
Assistant Superintendent.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!
THE CENTRAL PARK FAVORITE!
SMITH'S NEW SKATE. (measures having been taken to secure LETTERS PATENT.)
It is the skate that will suit everybody; it is light, beautiful in appearance, and not likely to get out of repair.
It is the only Skate adapted for the LEARNER or FANCY SKATER. For LADIES it is invaluable.
These Skates were manufactured the past Summer by MOULSON BROTHERS, of Sheffield, England, expressly for my sales, and are made of the best quality of Norway iron and cast steel, and properly tempered.
As so, all the latest styles of English and American Skates, some of which have never been offered in this market before.
BOYS' and GENTLEMEN'S TOOL CHESTS fitted up complete, from $1 50 to $75. For sale by
PHINEAS SMITH,
No. 414 BROADWAY,
Between Walker and Canal sts., New-York.
In ordering Skates, send number or size of shoe.

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THIRTY YEARS IN ONE PLACE
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Also, CHILDREN'S CUPS, in great variety. FORKS and SPOONS. TETE-A-TETE SETS, BUTTER DISHES, BREAKFAST CASTERS, &c.

BEECHER'S SERMON,
Of Sunday Evening, Dec. 16.
IN BOSTON TRAVELER
of Dec. 22, ONLY.
For sale by News Agents generally.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE City of New-York, with their guests and friends will celebrate the 240th Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, and the 55th Anniversary of the Society by a Dinner at the Astor House, on SATURDAY, Dec 22, at 6 o'clock precisely. Tickets may be had of any member of the Board of Officers, and at the Astor House.
C. A. STETSON,
L. B. WYMAN,
S. N. STEBBINS,
LE GRAND LOCKWOOD,
GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
Committee of Arrangements.
The annual meeting of the Society for the election of officers and the transaction of business, will be held at the Astor House, on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Members are requested to attend. Persons wishing to become members will hand in their names to the Secretary at or before the meeting.
WM. M. EVARTS, President.
L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

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OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.
Volumes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, elegantly bound in gilt cloth cases; Price $2 50. Each volume contains 264 large pages of Vocal and Piano-forte Music. Office, No. 432 BROADWAY, New-York.

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Illustrated with forty steel engravings, from original drawings by Darley, Hamilton, &c.; and one hundred and thirty vignettes on wood.
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From the Independent.
"The utmost skill of artists, engravers, printers, binders, seem to have conspired with the affectionate and intelligent taste of the compiler to make this volume one of the most attractive and superb gift-books yet issued from the American Press."
II.
A FOREST HYMN.
By WM. CULLEN BRYANT.
Illustrated from original drawings by John A. Hows. Exquisitely engraved, and printed partly in tint, on enameled paper of the most beautiful tone and finish, and bound in unique and elegant styles.

Nicaragua and Fillibusterism.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES of this date contains the following:

The New-Orleans *Delta* has extracts from letters written in Nicaragua, in regard to the expedition and death of WALKER. They state that the news of the landing of the Fillibuster at Truxillo was the signal of the most enthusiastic demonstrations among the Nicaraguan Liberals. Parties of them paraded the streets cheering the name of WALKER, and crying death to the Government, and in some instances firing upon the guard-houses. These exhibitions of sympathy the Government is said to have been powerless to repress or punish; and when, after the news of the great Fillibuster's execution had been received, attempts were made to stimulate a general popular rejoicing over the event, they proved, so far as Nicaragua was concerned, to be "dead failures."

You were quite right in branding all this as stuff and nonsense. There never was a grosser fabrication manufactured, and I cannot conceive what object the *Delta's* correspondents had in giving it circulation. I was in different parts of Nicaragua, from the time Gen. WALKER landed in Honduras to the date of his execution, and I can assert, *positively*, that no such demonstrations took place. On the contrary, so far as my observation extended, the people would have united to a man in resisting an invasion headed by him or any other leader. It is pretty generally known that, when Gen. WALKER was in Nicaragua, through the invitation of a large portion of its citizens, and acting in good faith with the *Rivas* Administration, he had my sympathy. At that time everything appeared to indicate that the people of Nicaragua were satisfied with their rulers. Errors subsequently committed changed this state of things, and caused thousands to become enemies to Americans, who were friendly to them before. Gen. WALKER's last invasions of Central America may have been induced by good motives, but, if they were based upon the supposition that any portion of the people of Nicaragua encouraged an invasion by him, or would have joined him in the event that he landed on Nicaraguan soil, he labored under a fatal error. I do not believe there are ten men in the whole State who would encourage a fillibustering invasion, and it is well enough that this should be *distinctly understood* by all who contemplate such an enterprise.

Although Americans in Nicaragua are treated with great courtesy and fairness, still there is not that friendly feeling towards them that should exist, and this is partly caused by such silly reports as are put forth by the correspondents of the *Delta*. The people of Nicaragua were never better prepared to repel invasion than at present. For years their condition has not been more prosperous. Their destroyed towns are being rebuilt, and plantations that have been abandoned for years are being again put in cultivation. All that this little Republic requires now is to be *let alone*. Give it peace and it will soon become prosperous. The Government, under President MARTINEZ, is one of the best that Nicaragua has had for years, and it appears to give general satisfaction to the people of that country. JOHN P. HEISS.

A Card.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your statement, that "Owing to the great depression in trade, and a disinclination to sell further to the South the manufacturers in jewelry, have determined to offer their goods at retail," is undoubtedly correct, so far as the first part of the paragraph is concerned. To the latter part we object. We entertain no such feelings towards the South, and only take this course on account of the troubles North as well as South, which at this time affect the regular course of trade. Respectfully yours,

G. R. DOWNING & CO.

THE TROUBLES IN KANSAS.—Under date of Dec. 10, a correspondent writes from Jefferson City to the Missouri *Republican*:

"A dispatch from Gen. FROST, at Camp Doniphan, to the Governor, details the condition of our Western border, and suggests measures for its protection from the incursions of Kansas banditti. Gen. FROST describes the Missouri border as in a wretched condition from these civilized savages. Many of the people in Bates and Vernon Counties have deserted their homes, leaving everything to rack and ruin, to find more quiet abodes where they will be secure from the dread of midnight robbers and assassins. Land that, a little while ago, was worth from fifteen to twenty dollars an acre, cannot be sold at any price, and the state of general fear and disquietude amongst the remaining inhabitants, makes them proper subjects for protection by the Government.

Under these circumstances, Gen. FROST recommends the organization of a force of two hundred mounted men to act as a patrol upon the western border of the State, until the cause of the present outrages is removed.

The Governor has promptly acceded to this suggestion, and has this day dispatched his Aid-de-Camp, Col. JOHN T. TRACY, with orders to Gen. FROST to organize such a force, with volunteers from his command, or from the inhabitants in the vicinity, and for the balance of the command to report itself to him at Jefferson City."

THE CRISIS AND BENEVOLENCE.—The embarrassments in our political and commercial relations, are very seriously affecting the finances of many of our oldest and most useful religious and benevolent societies.

The American Tract Society of this City, which has for so many years been sending out its issues of books and tracts to all parts of the land, through its hundreds of colporteurs, has recently, for want of funds, been obliged to dismiss nearly one-third of its laborers, and unless its treasury is very soon replenished, this curtailment of its great work must be continued.

By necessity these dismissals are among the most destitute portions of our land. Never, since its organization, has there been a day when its good work was more necessary, or could be prosecuted with greater promise of success at the North and South, the East and West, if the Society had the means. Its men and books find favor even in these days of excitement in all parts of the land.

BRUTALITIES COMMITTED BY THE INDIANS IN TEXAS.—An extract of the Houston (Texas) *Telegraph*, dated 10th inst., gives the following details of Indian brutality in Jack County: The Indians, five in number, went to SHERMAN's house and called for sugar, milk and whisky, which were given them. They then told SHERMAN to *vamose*. SHERMAN and his wife left the house and went about half a mile, when an Indian overtook them and drove SHERMAN away, leaving his wife with the savage. Shortly he returned and took the trail, which he followed but a short distance, when he was attracted by the groans of his wife, whom he found crawling towards the creek in search of water, with an arrow sticking in her side and her scalp taken off. She was dreadfully bruised. After getting water and recovering somewhat, she was able to say that the Indians committed the most horrible brutalities upon her for an hour and a half, when one of them ran his knife around her head, making an incision, then threw her upon the ground and putting his foot upon her, tore her scalp from her head and left her. She lived three days, giving birth to a child a few minutes before her death.

The following dispatch has been sent to Secretary FLOYD:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, AUSTIN, Dec. 6, 1860.

Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD—*Dear Sir*: Intelligence has reached me to-day of the massacre of three families by the Indians in Jack County, on the 26th ult. The Indians also fired their dwellings.

Very respectfully, SAM HOUSTON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with fish, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS' upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers. JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

ENGLISH MUTTON FOR DINNER TO-DAY.—For sale, English Filberts, Mutton, Beef, Sally Lunn, Tea Cakes, Bacon, Ham, Cheese, Hares, Scotch Finnow. Haddocks, &c., at the Elizabethan Ale Lunch-room, No. 66 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st. Ben Honey on hand. T. RICHARDSON, Agent.

PELHAM FARM NEWTOWN PIPPIN refined Cider Vinegar, treble refined Cider, Sweet Cider, immediately from the press, Seedling Potatoes, warranted to keep in any climate, for sale at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st., New-York. M. A. J. LYNCH, Commission Merchant.

KINDLING-WOOD AT 20 CENTS, WHEN 10 or more boxes are ordered. Oak and Pine by the load, (which, if desired, will be sawed, or sawed and split, at small cost,) at yard foot of East 22d-st. C. COLLINS.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED to parties having a surplus of merchandise, or desiring to close business, to exchange for cash and good farming lands at the West, at a fair valuation. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 4,675 New-York Post-office.

SOAP-STONE IN BLOCKS AND SOAP-STONE POWDER of the finest quality, for sale at lowest rates, by J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE GOODS WILL be sold at low prices. Please call and examine them, at ROWLAND JOHNSON'S, No. 54 Beaver-st.

BACK NUMBERS OF VARIOUS PAPERS FOR SALE.—Address D. Y., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CHASED GOLD-PENCIL, WITH A screw-extension and gold pen, on the evening of the 20th, between 10½ and 11 o'clock, while passing from the New-York University through Wooster and Bleecker sts. to Thompson; the finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 18 Warren-st., up stairs.

FOUND—A LADY'S UMBRELLA IN A BROADWAY stage. Owner can have it by applying at No. 17 Irving place, New-York, and paying cost of advertisement.

BANK-BOOK LOST—ON THE BOWERY SAVINGS Bank, No. 167,611. The finder will please leave it at the Bank, and oblige the owner.

FOUND.—A MUFF, WHICH WAS LEFT IN THE store of Arnold, Constable & Co. The owner can have the same by applying at Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st.

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THE BEST NEW-YEAR'S GIFT.
WEBSTER'S
UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.
NEW PICTORIAL EDITION.
Sold by all Booksellers.

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NOW IS THE TIME TO PURCHASE!
NOW! NOW!!
BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!
Books are among the most acceptable presents that can be made, and the best place to buy them is at
D. W. EVANS & CO.'S
PIONEER GIFT BOOK STORE.
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(Established 1854,)
Where, in addition to paying only the regular price for books, you get with each one that is of the retail value of $1 and upwards, a Gift, varying in amount from 50 cents up to
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We have now a very fine selection of books for presentation, among which will be found the following prominent novelties, in fine bindings, and beautifully illustrated:
WOMEN OF THE SOUTH DISTINGUISHED IN LITERATURE.
FOLK SONGS.
A FOREST HYMN. By W. C. BRYANT.
LOVES AND HEROINES OF THE POETS.
WAVERLEY GALLERY.
PAGES AND PICTURES FROM THE WRITINGS OF J. FENIMORE COOPER. By Miss S. F. COOPER.
MORAL EMBLEMS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
ALBUMS.—Ladies' Albums, a great variety. Floral, landscape, autograph, etc., etc., from $1 upwards.
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POETRY.—All the poets, in every style of plain and elegant binding.
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REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach in the Chapel on Broadway and 34th-st., (entrance No. 65 34th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Christmas sermon in the evening, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Death-Bed of Jacob*, being the third of the sermons on the Representative Men and Women of the Bible. The ladies of the congregation will continue the Fair through the Holidays. Jewelry, toys and presents for sale lower than they can be purchased at the stores. Entrance on Broadway, No. 1,279.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—THE SERVICES in this Church on SUNDAY NEXT, 23d inst., will be conducted by the "Local Preachers' Association of New-York and Brooklyn. Sermon at 10½ o'clock, A. M., by a member of the Association, to be followed by the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Love Feast at 3 o'clock, P. M. Meeting for Prayer, Exhortation &c., at 7 o'clock in the evening. Local Preachers, and the public generally, are invited to attend. Seats free.
N. L. ATWOOD, Secretary.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—SIXteenth st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Subject during the season of Advent—*The Coming and Kingdom of Christ*. At a time when all the kingdoms of the world are more or less shaken, and when doubtful contingencies and even dissolution threaten many of them. Christians, at least, should consider well the promises concerning that Kingdom which shall endure forever.

LECTURES TOUCHING ISRAELITES.—Rev. M. R. MILLER delivers on SUNDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church, (Dr. PHILLIPS',) 5th-av., between 11th and 12th sts., a free lecture on the subject: *Jesus as a Jewish Prophet*. Let every one who wishes to inspect the foundation in reason and history on which Christianity stands be certain to be present. All Israelites, particularly, are invited.

A GRAND CONCERT OF SACRED AND secular music will be given by the Sunday-school of the Allen-st. M. E. Church, (between Rivington and Delancy sts.) assisted by Little MARTHA DAVIS, and several other celebrated Sunday-school vocalists, under the direction of Mr. HORACE WATERS, on Christmas EVENING, Dec. 25, 1860. Doors open at 6. Concert to commence at 7 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

HEROD. THE UNPRINCIPLED MAN, will be the subject of the first of a series of discourses on representative characters in the New Testament, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor. Services at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the Morning by the Pastor, on *Forefather's Day and Christmas.*

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3 o'clock P. M., and a prayer meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING, Lecture. FRIDAY EVENING, Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited.

SECOND UNITARIAN SOCIETY, BROOKLYN.—Chapel corner of Clinton and Congress sts. Rev. F. M. HEDGE, D. D., of Brookline, Mass., will preach SUNDAY, 23d inst., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for the morning: *Rationalism in Religion*, being the sermon preached before the Autumnal Convention at New-Bedford.

MEMORIAL CHURCH. — HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverly-place. Rev. J. COTTON SMITH, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats. The Fifth Anniversary of the Sunday-School will be held in the Church on CHRISTMAS EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, CORNER PORTland and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Rev. T. G. CARVER, Rector. Opening services. Right Rev. Bishop POTTER will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M.; Rev. Dr. GUION at 3 P. M., and Rev. Dr. VINTON at 7½ P. M. A special collection will be taken up at each service.

ARE NOT THE CHURCHES AND THE Clergy Spiritually Blind, that they do not see, from the prophecies and present events, that the great day of God is here? Preaching on this grand theme in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M. Seats free.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Duffield-st., Brooklyn—Preaching TO-MORROW (Sabbath) by Rev. P. A. MOWRY, Allegheny, Penn., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The public are cordially invited. Seats free to strangers. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

THE WICKED FLEE WHEN NO MAN pursueth; but the righteous are bold as a lion.—*Prov*, 28. 1. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach from the above text on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle on Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st. Services will commence at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Sermon by Rev. JOSEPH ANDERSON, of Stamford, Conn., in the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, (corner 14th-st., and 2d-av.,) SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, at 7½ o'clock. The public, young men especially, are invited to attend.

REV. J. R. W. SLOANE WILL PREACH TO-MORROW EVENING in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Subject—*Review of Mr. Van Dyke's discourse upon the Character and Influence of Abolitionism.* Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st., services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. TO-MORROW EVENING, Rev. MOSES BALLOU gives his third lecture of the current course on *The Morning of Life*. Subject—*Essential Elements of a good Character.*

NORTHWEST PRESBYTERIAN Church, 50th-st. near 8th-av. Preaching on SABBATH, December 23d., at 10½ A. M., by Rev. G. TALMAGE, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. WM. J. HOGE, D.D.

The increased size of the Sunday-school, requires the aid of 20 additional teachers. It commences at 2 P. M.

MR. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH AT Ebbitt Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and 33d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING next, at the usual hours. Subject for the Morning—*The Birth and the New Birth of Christ.* Subject for the Evening—*The Church as it Should Be and Shall Be.*

REFORMED DUTCH MISSION CHURCH, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts.—Rev. Dr. CHAS. WHITEHEAD may be expected to preach TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING. Service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., may be expected to preach, TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—THE New-York Prayer-Meeting Association will be at the above church, TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) Dec. 23, morning, afternoon and evening. You are respectfully invited to attend.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON; residence No. 195 East 19th-st. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

THE FIFTH LECTURE ON DR. THOMPSON'S *Love and Penalty* will be delivered by Dr. T. J. SAWYER, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Historical Library, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st. Morning services at 10½.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, Rev. S. A. BAKER, worship in Continental Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Concert and prayer at 3 P. M. Seats free; public invited.

CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH, State-st., near Hoyt.—Preaching TO-MORROW by the Pastor, Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, at 10½ o'clock and 7 in the EVENING. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH, NO. 24 Cooper Institute, Elder JOSIAH LITCH, of Philadelphia, will preach at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. All are cordially invited to hear the evidences of a speedy consummation. Seats are free.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—SEVENTEENTH-ST., near 6th-av. Services on LORD'S DAY, (Dec. 23,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. Subject for the Morning—*The Great Apostacy.* For the Evening—*The Fall of the Papacy.*

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW, as usual, with the voice, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; and in the sign language at 3 P. M. Rev. F. C. EWER will preach morning and evening. Seats free.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH.—REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, Pastor of Market-st. Church, will preach TO-MORROW, Dec. 23, Morning and Evening. Morning Services will commence at 10½ o'clock. Evening at 7½ o'clock. A general invitation is hereby given.

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING AT NO. 187 Bowery every Sunday. Subjects on the 23d at 3 P. M. "*Has the South sufficient cause for secession?*" At 7 P. M. "*True political ethics.*" Discussion free. Platform free to all.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist Society,) corner of Clark-st. and Monroe-place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING, when there will be services appropriate to Christmas. In the MORNING Rev. N. M. GAYLORD will officiate.

REV. HOWARD OSGOOD—PASTOR OF THE North Baptist Church, corner of Christopher and Bedford sts., Will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Meeting in behalf of seamen at 7 o'clock in the EVENING.

FIVE POINTS UNION MISSION—NO. 36½ Baxter-st.—Preaching at No. 138 Laurens-st., at 10½ A. M.; at 2 P. M. at No. 105 Cross-st., and at 3½ P. M. at No. 36½ Baxter-st. D. CHAPMAN, Superintendent.

LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Laight and Varick sts. Rev. J. C. DRAKE will preach, TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M. and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

FIRST FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 28th-st.—Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*Joseph Dennisthorpe, or the Lay Preachers.*

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Mr. CHIP, of the 50th-st. M. E. Church; at 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. Prayer Meeting at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. Dr. DYER will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE.—SHORT LECTURE—By W. WHITE and circle, TO-MORROW, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at Lamartine Hall, 3d floor, corner 29th-st. and 8th-av. Admittance free.

REV. GEO. L. PRENTISS, D. D., WILL preach in the Chapel of the Home for the Friendless, 29th-st., near Madison-av., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M.

CHURCH FESTIVAL.—THE LADIES OF THE Presbyterian Church, (formerly in Stanton-st.,) will hold a Congregational Festival, in the Lecture-room of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., on next THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; for sale at 303 4th-av., and at the door on the evening of the Festival. Appropriate addresses and music may be expected.

REV. H. MATTISON, FORMER PASTOR of Trinity M. E. Church, will preach as usual, at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M.

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HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS!!
WOODWARD'S WORLD RENOWNED POP CORN,
For Dinners and Lunches, in large or small quantities, at No. 71 East 14th-st.
HENRY LYONS, of the Astor.

PLAIN AND ILLUSTRATED
HOLIDAY CARDS,
At J. BELLARD'S Card Engraving and Printing Office
No. 131 Fulton-st., New-York.
Call and see them.

HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS!!
WOODWARD'S WORLD RENOWNED
POP CORN.
Principal office, No. 71 East 14th-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS AND HOLIDAY REQUISITES.—Elegant dresses require elegant designs, and will be elegantly fitted by having patterns cut to fit the form, at Mme. DEMOREST'S Magasin Des Modes, Nos. 473 Broadway, 320 Canal-st., or 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Artistic and fashionable dress making, with dispatch, at the lowest possible prices. Ladies having costly material can rely on elegant styles and accurate and graceful fit and finish. Elegant patterns of Paris fashions just arrived, including children's dress, in great variety.

BOOKS, BOOKS—AND OTHER ARTICLES suitable for the Holidays. The subscriber wishes to call the attention of his friends and customers to come early and make their selections, as the store is generally very thronged on Christmas and New-Year's Eve. He can assure them that they will have the worth of their money, for he intends to sell very cheap.
A. MAZE, No. 237 Bleecker-st., opposite Leroy.

AT RETAIL FOR THIRTY DAYS.—A wholesale stock of watches and solid gold jewelry, of my own manufacture, is offered at retail for thirty days only. W. EVERTON SMITH,
No. 15 Maiden-lane.

DRY GOODS.

WINTER TRADE.
1860-61.
DRY GOODS.
We are now offering a full and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, which will be replenished daily through the Winter.
Merrimack and Cocheco Prints.
Merrimack Second Prints.
Sprague's Second Prints.
Madison (formerly York State) Prints and other styles.
De Laines—Manchester, Pacific and Hamilton.
Flannels, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c., &c.
Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, all the best styles.
A large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and other Woolens.
A large stock of White Goods.
A large stock of Hosiery.
A large stock of Yankee Notions.
Prices to correspond with the present value of money, and as low as any other house in this market for cash and approved credit. We shall be wide-awake and ready for trade.
Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place, and 20 and 22 Murray-st.

351 CURTAIN MATERIALS AT 351
PANIC PRICES.
SATIN DE LAINES $1 50, usually sold at $2 50.
DAMASKS............ 75, usually sold at 1 00.
351 REPS........... 1 25, usually sold at $1 50 351
LACE CURTAINS; NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
GILT CORNICES; VESTIBULE LACE.
BEST FRENCH BROCATELLE.
WINDOW SHADES, buff, white and gold border—made and put up—ALL reduced 20 per cent.
351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, No. 351 Broadway. 351

PEREMPTORY
CLOSING SALES.
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS,
IN RE.
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
BANKRUPTS,
FOR FOURTEEN DAYS ONLY.
The store having been leased to a new firm, the whole of the stock must be closed out by the end of the month.
$30,000 worth of
ELEGANT CLOAKS AND FURS,
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST,
AT THE
BANKRUPT SALE,
No. 361 Broadway.

359. LACE CURTAINS 359.
FROM AUCTION,
AT
50 PER CENT. LESS
THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
AT
359. KELTY'S, BROADWAY. 359.

359. DRAPERIES. 359.
LAMBREQUINS, VALENCES,
OF
SATIN DE LAINES,
PLAIN and BROCHE
COTELINES and BROCATELS.
Made to order by the best upholsterers.

359. WINDOW SHADES. 359.
NEW STYLES.
GOLD BAND.
BUFF AND WHITE HOLLAND, &c.
AND NEW STYLES OF FIXTURES.

359. NEW COLORS. 359.
BROCATELS AND
DAMASKS,
SATIN DE LAINES, &c.

AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.
PANIC, PANIC.
GREAT SACRIFICE.
Selling off Worked Sets, 25c. a 44c.
Selling off Worked Sets, 75c. a $1.
Selling off Worked Collars, 12c. a 14c.
Selling off Worked Collars, 25c. a 37c.
Selling off Worked Collars, 50c. a 75c.
Selling off Silk Illusions, 6c. a 10c.
Selling off Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 12½c. a 18c.
Selling off Embroidered Bands, 8c. a 10c. a 15c.
Selling off Blond Lace and Tarletons cheap.
Selling off all our Ribbons, 2c. a 3c. a 6c. a 8c.
Panic sale of Flowers, 2c. a 3c. a 5c.
Panic sale of Flowers, 6c. a 8c. a 10c.
Panic sale of fine French Flowers.
Panic sale of fine Feathers.
Panic sale of Chenille Nets, 18c. a 75c.
Clearing sale of our Notions. Best Pins, 3c.; best Needles, 3c.; Spool Thread, 1c.; best Hooks and Eyes, 2c.; Gilt Belts, 3c.
Panic sale, Gloves, 2c.
Panic sale, Hose, 3c.
Panic sale, Lace Veils, 10c.
Panic sale, Wool Sleeves, 12½c.
Panic sale, Chenille Scarfs, 8c.
Closing out Sash Ribbons, Bonnet Strings, Headdresses, Fancy Laces, Fancy Silk Velvet Trimmings.
Panic sale, Cloth Gloves, 18c.
Panic sale, Lined Gloves, 9c.
Panic sale, Kid Gloves, 25c.
Panic sale, Silk Gloves, 10c.
Panic sale, Leather-top Gauntlet Gloves, 15c.
Panic sale, Assorted sizes Merino Hose, 10c.
Panic sale, Heavy Ribbed Hose, 10c.
Panic sale, Ladies' Fleeced Lined Hose, 12½c.
Panic sale, Ladies' Cotton Hose, closing 6c. a 10c.
Panic sale, Gents' Wool and Cotton Half-Hose, 5c. a 10c.
Panic sale of Needlework and Lace Goods: Maltese Lace Collars, 1s.; Valencienne Lace Collars, 2s. a 2s. 6d., fine sets.
TOYS, TOYS,
AND FANCY GOODS.
The finest and best assortment of French and German Toys in the City. Crying Babies, 10c. up; China Tea Sets, 1s. up; Watches, moving hands, 6c. up; fine China Toys, 6c. up; fine French moving figures, Fancy Boxes.
Horses, Cows, Elephants, Tea Sets,
Cats, Pigs, Donkeys, Steamboats,
Geese, Babies, Rabbits, Train Cars,
Villages, Fruit Baskets,
Arks, Hose Carriages,
Work Boxes, Caricatures,
China Figures, Santa Claus,
Fancy Balls and Candy Boxes for trees.
3,500 Portemonnaies 12½c., 18c., 25c., 31c.
2,000 Portemonnaies, 37c., 50c., 63c., 75c.
1,500 Fancy Bags, 15c., 18c. to $3 50.
3,300 Fancy Hair Pins, 6c., 12c., 18c.
2,160 Fancy Hair Pins, 25c., 37c., 50c.
With a large stock of goods of all descriptions closing out very low. WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS!!!
YOUNG GENTS' ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!
AT HALF PRICE.
SUPERB FLORENTINE ROBES DE CHAMBRES.
FUR GLOVES IN EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY.
FANCY, WHITE AND FRENCH CALICO SHIRTS.
ALL WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
ELEGANT EMPRESS EUGENIE NECK-TIES.
EXTRA SUPER WOOL JACKETS.
AT THE GENTS' FURNISHING DEPOT,
No. 106 CHATHAM-ST., corner of Pearl.

$150,000. GREAT SALE,
AT AUCTION PRICES,
FOR THIRTY DAYS.
SELLING OFF
AT OAK HALL,
THE ENTIRE STOCK,
AT A WONDERFUL SACRIFICE.
In consequence of the depression in business, caused by the present
POLITICAL EXCITEMENT,
I have determined (in order to sell out at once)
TO SACRIFICE AT ANY COST
the most FASHIONABLE, BEST-MADE, NEWEST and LARGEST ASSORTMENT of
MENS' and BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING
IN THIS CITY.
GREATEST BARGAINS
EVER OFFERED
AT DEGROOT'S OAK HALL,
Nos. 84, 86 and 88 Fulton-st.
Open until 8½ P. M.; Saturdays 11 P. M.

EMBROIDERIES, EMBROIDERIES.
Paris embroidered Collars and Cuffs,
COLLARS, SETS and HANDKERCHIEFS,
Point Gaze, Point Applique and Valenciennes
COLLARS and CUFFS, COLLARS and Handkerchiefs,
In new shapes and designs, very handsome.
Infants' Caps, Robes and Dresses.
Illusion Capes, Berthes, Brettelles, &c.
All very pretty for Holiday Gifts.
BAILEY & FARRINGTON,
No. 626 Broadway.

1,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FROM 25 CENTS TO $50 EACH.
EVERY $5 PURCHASER
Is entitled to one of these presents, which will be on exhibition on Monday, Dec. 10, and distributed from that day up to Jan. 1, amongst the many patrons of the
UNION STORE
OF
ALBERT WISE, No. 185 6th-av.,
First door below 13th-st.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 185 6TH-AV.,
Continues to sell goods at
RUINOUS PANIC PRICES.
SPLENDID SILKS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH MERINOES, AND POPLINS,
At 50 cents, worth $1.
Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
In handsome boxes
Containing one dozen,
At cost and less than cost.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS.
Small, well-selected stock for sale.
STORE TO LET.
Apply at No. 823 Bowery.

GLOVES, GLOVES, IN GREAT VARIETY; also, English hosiery, ladies' and misses' vests and drawers, children's gaiters, mittens and gloves, infants' merino and knitted shirts and socks; Shetland veils, 18 cents; zephyr worsted, 12½ cents; all colors in Saxony yarns. N. B.—Alexandre's gloves, at ELDER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

GREAT SALE OF MINK AND OTHER FURS.
LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' FANCY FURS. SLEIGH ROBES. GENTLEMEN'S FURS. &c., &c., &c.
DE VOE, No. 379 Broadway, Second door From Walker-st.
DE VOE, NO. 397 BROADWAY.
The Wholesale season being over the undersigned offers his choice stock of FURS AT RETAIL, At prices defying competition, as his stock must be cleared out by the 20TH OF JANUARY.

CLOSING OUT
THE ENTIRE STOCK.
GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS
BELOW COST.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,
Is astonishing the public
At these sales.
Rich Ottoman Velours, at 50 cents per yard.
Rich Elmore Cloths, at 50 cents per yard.
Rich French Merinos, at 50 cents per yard:
Each and every article as above
Cost to import 90 cents per yard.
Rich Paris Delaines, at 1s., cost 20c.
Extra Paris Delaines, 1s. 6d., cost 31c.
Fine Whitney Blankets, at $3,
Manufacturer's price, $5.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
Of every description reduced in proportion.
EXAMINE THE GOODS,
LOOK AT THE PRICES.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
CLOSING AND CLEARING SALE.
LOOK AT THE PRICES.
100 Embroidered Needlework Collars at 25c., worth 50c.
500 Embroidered Needlework Collars at 62c., worth $1 25.
300 Embroidered Needlework Sets at $1 50, worth $3.
216 Embroidered Needlework Hdk'fs at 25c., worth 75c.
200 Embroidered Needlework Hdk'fs at 50c., worth $1.
120 Embroidered Needlework Hdk'fs at $3 25, worth $5.
300 pairs Trimmed Lace Sleeves at 62c., worth $1 25.
New Styles Berthas.
50 Point Applique Collars at $1, worth $2.
160 Point Applique Collars at $1 50, worth $3.
20 Point Applique Sets at $2 50, worth $5.
20 d'Aguille Sets at $2 50 worth $4 50.
150 Infants' Waists at 50c., worth $1 25.
100 Infants' Waists at $1, worth $3.
10 Infants' Robes, very fine, at $12, worth $18.
20 Infants' Medalion caps at $4 75, worth $7 50.
1,500 yards Real Valenciennes Lace at 10c., worth 1s.
1,800 yards Real Valenciennes Lace at 50c., worth 75c.
750 yards Real Valenciennes Lace, very fine, at 75c., worth $1 25.
100 French Lace Veils at 50c., worth $1 25.
200 French Lace Veils, Real Thread, at $3 50, worth $6.
300 yards rich velvet bonnet ribbons at 3s., worth $1 25.
2,500 yards rich Velvet Bonnet Ribbon from 4s. to 2s., worth 1s. to 6s.
1,200 Silk Braid Nets at 2s., worth 3s.
300 Chenille Nets at $1, worth $1 50.
300 Fine Wreaths at $1 50, worth $3.
200 Ribbon Head-dresses at $1 25, worth $2 50.
100 boxes fine French Flowers from $1 50 to $3 50.
300 Glove-boxes at 25c., worth 50c.
100 Glove-boxes at 50c., worth $1.
200 Rich Paris Fans at $3, worth $5.
60 Paris Needlework Boxes, from $1 75 to $10, worth $15.
100 Paris Segar boxes from $2 25 to $10, worth $4 to $15.
120 Dressing Cases, from $2 25 to $10, worth $3 50 to $16 50.
500 Leather Bags from 75c to $2, worth $1 25 to $3.
160 Leather Bags, with locks, from $1 25 to $4 50, worth $1 75 to $6.
100 Morocco Portfolios at 25c., worth 75c.
100 Morocco Portfolios at 50c., worth $1.
100 Papier-mache Portfolios at 75c., worth $1 25.
500 Port-monnaies at 50c., worth $1.
Also, a great variety of Paris Fancy Articles at equally low prices. J. A. BLUXOME,
Broadway, corner of 25th-st.,
Opposite Madison-park.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES AND SILK GOODS AT COST.
Mme. ROULLIER AUGIER, No. 324 4th-st.,
IS OFFERING AT COST,
All her elegant and choice assortment of Point à l'Aiguille, Alençon, Gazé, Valenciennes, Venise and Applique Sets, Cuffs, Collars, Pelerines, Barbes, Coiffures and Handkerchief, Black-thread Veils, Coiffures, Pelerines, Collars, &c., &c.
Valenciennes and Muslin Sets, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Skirts, &c.
Robes, Brocade, Plain and Fancy Silks, of the newest and richest styles.
Chenille Coiffures, Lace and Fancy Caps, just received from Paris, at very low prices.

AMAZED WITH DELIGHT ARE THE LADIES
AT OUR BEAUTIFUL CLOAKS,
Which for style, elegance, and cheapness,
ARE REALLY UNRIVALED.
OVER 3,500
CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS
AT PANIC PRICES!!!
None should purchase without
Calling at the
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM
OF FASHIONS,
No. 252 BOWERY. W. R. ROBERTS.

SELLING OFF AT A DISCOUNT,
ALL OUR FANCY GOODS
BOUGHT for CHRISTMAS
and NEW YEARS'
GIFTS and
PRESENTS at
C. J. CUSHMAN'S new Store,
463 SIXTH-AVENUE,
CORNER
28th-Street.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EAST INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN ARTICLES, AND FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, including many SINGLE SAMPLE PIECES of a most novel description, and comprising the most extensive and varied assortment ever offered in this country, well calculated for gifts or holiday presents, wholesale and retail.
FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire new stock of fashionable
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
at retail, at 50 per cent. below usual prices, after this day. MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

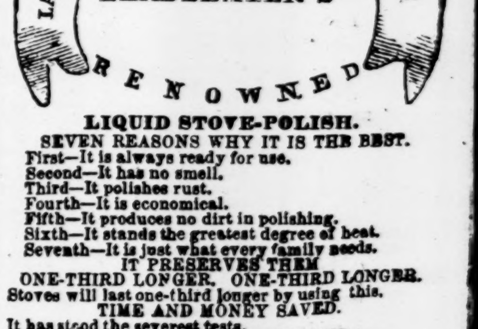
222½. A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED offer to the public and their customers in general, their extensive variety of Ladies' Furs, as capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs, sleigh robes, gents' collars and gloves. Also, a large assortment of gents', youths' and children's fancy hats and caps at reduced prices. GOLDSMID & BRONNER, No. 222½ Bowery.

FURS!
WAGNER & KLAMKE,
No. 152 Broadway, New-York,
Importers and manufacturers of
FANCY FURS.
Offer for sale to merchants, dealers and the public, their stock of elegant Furs, at the lowest market prices.

CHOICE FURS,
No. 49 BROADWAY.
The undersigned offers his stock, comprising a variety of styles, in sable, mink and other choice Furs, for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier,
No. 49 Broadway.

MILLINERY

GREAT REDUCTION IN RICH PARIS MILLINERY.
In view of the approaching termination of the season, Mrs. DAVIDSON, No. 125 Bleecker-st.,
now offers her large and elegant assortment of
PARIS WINTER MILLINERY
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
No. 125 Bleecker-st., (west of Broadway.)



LIQUID STOVE-POLISH.
SEVEN REASONS WHY IT IS THE BEST.
First—It is always ready for use.
Second—It has no smell.
Third—It polishes rust.
Fourth—It is economical.
Fifth—It produces no dirt in polishing.
Sixth—It stands the greatest degree of heat.
Seventh—It is just what every family needs.
IT PRESERVES THEM
ONE-THIRD LONGER, ONE-THIRD LONGER.
Stoves will last one-third longer by using this.
TIME AND MONEY SAVED.
It has stood the severest tests.
TRIUMPHANT, TRIUMPHANT.
LEADBEATER'S
RENOWNED LIQUID STOVE POLISH,
Greatest Discovery of the Age!
ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.
Sold by all respectable dealers. A liberal discount to the Trade.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
Price 12 and 20 cents a bottle,
Put up for dealers in cases containing four, six, eight and twelve dozen. A splendid Lithographic Show-Card accompanies each package.
Every Merchant should make a note of
LEADBEATER'S RENOWNED
LIQUID STOVE POLISH.
Address. LEADBEATER & CO.,
(Sole Manufacturers.)
No. 220 Market-st., Philadelphia,
or No. 107 Fulton-st., N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

J. SNEDECOR'S SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION AND SALE OF CHOICE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PAINTINGS, STATUARY, WATER COLORS, &c.,

To be sold at auction, without reserve, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 28.

The sale to commence at 7 o'clock; comprising works by all our most eminent artists, and collected from their studios within a short period. The subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of connoisseurs to this collection, as it is seldom that an opportunity occurs where can be obtained such excellent specimens of the artists. Among the collection can be found the works of Gignoux, Kensett, James M. Hart, Eastman Johnson, Edwin White, Wm. Hart, Boughton, Gifford, Bellows, Inness, Doughty, E. H. May, Tait, McEntee, Beard, Hall, Cropsey, Van Beest, Bierstadt, De Haas, Lilly M. Spencer, Hubbard, Oertel, Dix, Coleman, Sonntag, Wust, D. Johnson, Rossiter, Warren, J. G. Brown, Stearns, Ehninger, Waterman, Boutelle, Pope, C. H. Moore, Brevoort, Thom, Coutourier, H. Ronner, &c., &c.

There is included in this sale a superb statue, entitled, "CUPID,"

BY THE EMINENT SCULPTOR IVES.

This really excellent work has excited considerable attention, and will be sold without reserve on the evening above mentioned.

The above collection is now on exhibition, free, at the gallery and store of the subscriber. Exhibition open from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. each day until the evening of sale.

J. SNEDECOR, No. 768 Broadway.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE

On manufacturers' account

OF HOUSE AND TABLE FURNISHING AND FANCY GOODS,

BY ORDER OF THE IMPORTERS.

SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms and galleries of BROWNE & NICHOLS, No. 35 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

Consisting of a most select and desirable assortment of French porcelain dinner sets, toilet sets, rich table glassware, Parian statuary, bronzes, clocks, silver-plated ware, &c., and a variety of fancy articles, suitable for holiday presents.

These goods were consigned by the manufacturers to an importing house of this City for the Southern trade, but in consequence of the existing political and financial difficulties, they will be sold in this market.

BY JOSEPH SABIN,

Auctioneer of Literary Property,

Fourth-st., one door east of Broadway.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 26 and 27, at 7 o'clock,

By order of Administrator, the entire collection of Paintings, Sketches, &c., of the late A. VAN. BEEST, comprising, exclusively, the works of that eminent artist.

Also, by order of Executors, the residue of the Gallery of Paintings of the late

WM. E. BURTON.

On view daily until 10 P. M.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF GOLD JEWELRY,

To be sold at auction THIS DAY, Dec. 22,

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, at No. 9 John-st.,

The balance of the stock of gold jewelry manufactured by Smith & Carr. The sale will be peremptory, in order to close the assignment. The goods are well adapted to the holiday trade, and the attention of dealers is called to the catalogue which will then be offered for sale.

C. H. RICHARDSON, Assignee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION, FOR CASH.

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange: HOUSE AND LOT NO. 40 VANDEWATER-ST.—Lot 21 feet 1 inch front, 21.6 rear, 35.11 on one side, and 34.6 on the other side.

JOHN A. WEEKS, Referee, No. 58 Wall-st.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & Co., Auctioneers,

Salesroom No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.

THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT SALESROOM:

ELEGANT HOLIDAY GIFTS AT AUCTION,

Comprising a large assortment of the choicest and richest goods offered at auction this season, consigned to us direct from the importers, with orders to sell without reserve. The public generally are invited to call and examine the goods. Catalogues at salesroom.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167 inclusive; and, whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit: All the singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot-grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, station houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired, in connection with the said first division of this railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with said first division of this railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

DECEMBER 15, 1860.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

CLOSING AND PEREMPTORY SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at Auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., Closing and Peremptory Sale without reserve of 56 cases of 30 full-sized bottles, each received direct from an old Boston House, being the balance remaining from sales of Oct. and Nov. 27, viz: pale and dark Hennessy 1848, from London docks, very superior, L. D. Jamaica rum 1852, Scotch whisky do. 1852, Madeira $60 per pipe, Warre Brothers' port, pale gastellus Sherry 1842, believed to be the only lot of this wine in the United States. The goods are now in store ready for delivery. The above stock is worthy the attention of parties wanting first class goods for the holidays and private use, and we confidently recommend them as the owner's write us to guarantee them genuine or forfeit the goods. This will probably be the last opportunity for obtaining these goods. Also, from a private stock, a line of extra old cognac brandy, very choice, also two lines of very old sherry, several years in glass, in present owner's possession. Also, a select invoice from an old City importing house, reducing stock late engaged in the Southern trade and in consequence of the depression in trade, will sell without reserve. Also, Central Society vineyards, proprietor's cognac, Scotch, Irish and Bourbon whiskies, Jamaica Granada and Antigua rum. Also, 100,000 Havana segars of the best brands, imported, consisting of breras, regalias, britanica, presandos, yernaias, londres, medianos, &c., in tenth boxes and warranted.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE MADE BY MARCOTTE ROUX, &c., ABOUT 100 VERY VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS, REAL MINE AND OTHER BRONZES, MARBLE STATUARY, cut to order by Tadolini, in Italy, for the present owner. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Dec. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 38 East 12th-st., between University-place and Broadway, the entire furniture contained in said house, which is all of the most costly description, made by Marcotte, Roux and Dessoir, together with about 100 first-class oil-paintings, by Brochart, Hasinclever, Muller, Shayer, Sen., Harring, Volkhardt, A. Wentworth, Theo. Frére, Kinsett, W. J. Hays, Inler, Noel, Scharp, E. Schmidt, Schlessinger, Lafont de Metz, Plasson, Nyssent, Pecrus, Cassilear, Lasalle, Lambinet and others. Also, very fine marble statuary, two pieces, four feet high, cut for the present owner by Tadolini, together with real bronzes by Méne and others. The above can be seen on Saturday, 22d inst., the day before the sale, and is well worthy of examination.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at Salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., by virtue of a chattel mortgage the entire household furniture and effects of a four-story house, comprising rosewood parlor suites in various covering, mahogany furniture, hair-cloth, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture in variety, hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, book cases, card, centre and other tables, extension dining tables in walnut, oak and mahogany, sideboards, oak dining chairs, cottage and iron bedsteads, two rosewood pianofortes, also a dinner and tea sets, cut-glass and ruby ware, cutlery, silver-plated ware, bronzes, carpets, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold, and worthy the attention of the trade and housekeepers. By order of E. JENNINGS, Jr., attorney for mortgagee, Office No. 5 Beekman-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Dec. 24, at 12 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st. Receiver's sale of Piano-fortes, by order of Judge Leonard, of the Supreme Court, for the benefit of the creditors of the late firm of Cooper & Atherton, comprising a number of elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-fortes, of the most improved scales and modern improvements, iron frames, over-strung bass, French actions, fine tone, touch and finish, in handsome carved cases, round corners, carved legs, &c.; every instrument will be guaranteed, if desired by the purchaser after the sale, to be perfect. Dealers and others willing to purchase can examine the instruments on SATURDAY, 22d inst., the day previous to the sale.

JOHN McDONALD, Receiver for Cooper & Atherton.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION on MONDAY, Dec. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of Stuffed Birds, arranged singly, in groups and under glass shades.

Also, a fine lot of splendid and costly French and German Toys, in great variety, being suitable for the Holidays. All of which are very rare and will be sold without reserve.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE—From two families, and will be sold THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Dec. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st. Among this assortment may be found 4 piano fortes, carpets, oil cloths, parlor suites in rosewood and mahogany, extension tables, sofas, marble-top furniture, bedroom and basement do., &c. Sale positive.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY, WILL sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., Bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mattresses, feather beds, Brussels and other carpets, mirror, stoves, bedding, kitchenware, &c.

BROWN & HILDRETH, Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock precisely.

Positive unreserved sale of the entire magnificent rosewood furniture, valuable paintings, rosewood parlor suites, piano-forte, bronzes, marble groups, and rare and unique curiosities, collected and imported by the present owners, contained in the residence No. 152 21st-st., near 7th-av. The circumstances of sale make it important that the whole should be sold without reserve.

PARLORS, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBERS,

Contain magnificent full suites of parlor furniture, in brocatel and velvet, marble-top centre, sofa and pier tables. Florentine and French mirrors, reception and Turkish chairs, French escritoire Mosaic marble pedestals, elegant bronzes, marble statuary, silk and lace curtains, ormolu chandeliers, valuable paintings, Etruscan ornaments, Sevres vases, antique lava, &c., with elegant rosewood chamber furniture, mattresses, bedding, &c., of every description; dining-room furniture, rich silverware, French and Bohemian China, cut glass, &c., forming a rich and valuable collection of household, and unique and recherche works of art. The goods are now on exhibition by catalogue. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock precisely, rain or shine.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

AMERICAN ARTS.

The contributions of Paintings and Statuary specially made by the ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY, for the benefit of the fund, will be sold TO-NIGHT at 8 o'clock precisely, at the National Academy of Design, where they are now on view. They embrace new and original works direct from the following artists:

Boughton,	Fish,	Lang,
Barrows,	Falconer,	Loop,
Bogle,	Gifford,	Mignot,
Blauvelt,	Gignoux,	Moore,
Casilear,	Griswold,	Richards,
Carmiencke,	Mrs. Greatorex,	Rossiter,
Cafferty,	Hubbard,	Shattuck,
Colyer,	Hays,	Schlegel,
Carter,	Huntington,	Sonntag,
Carlin,	Hennessy,	Suydam,
Colman,	Johnson,	Thompson,
Dix,	Jones	Warren,
Edmonds,	Kensett,	Williamson,
	Wetherspoon.	

They will be sold without reserve. Catalogues are now ready at the rooms No. 596 Broadway.

PETER A. BEST, Auctioneer—No. 352 Grand-st.

WILLIAMSBURGH AUCTION SALE—THIS MONDAY, Dec. 24, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, in Rodney-st., fourth house east of Lee-av., a general assortment of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture; also, a large and valuable library.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman highly recommended, desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; understands her duties thoroughly; will be competent to do any kind of up-stairs work; is an excellent nurse, and can sew neatly; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable woman; understands all kinds of cooking; has lived for 18 years in the City, with most respectable private families, to whom she will refer. Call at No. 89 6th av., between 7th and 8th sts., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A GERMAN WOMAN, a situation as cook in town and country; understands English, French and German cookery; also, a woman as good plain cook; has excellent reference in regard to capability, honesty, good temper and temperance. Can be seen at No. 421 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT GIRL a situation as cook; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has three years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 178 West 20th-st., in the rear, second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK. Apply at No. 265 5th-av., where she is now employed.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, is a first class cook, and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry. Can make all kinds of soups, jellys and deserts; is capable of taking proper charge of a kitchen. Can be seen at No. 113 15th-st., between 6th and 7th-av., till engaged. The best of City reference. Can be seen on Monday, if not engaged.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family, by a young woman who is a good baker; City references. Call, for two days, at No. 7 St. Mark's place, 8th-st., a few doors from 3d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl, thoroughly competent for her duties in either of the above capacities, will be found in every way a good domestic; has the best of references, for honesty and efficiency; wages not so much an object as a good, steady place. Apply this day, or Monday, at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS A GOOD COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a neat and respectable Protestant woman, with good City reference; will help with the washing and ironing; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Call, for two days, at No. 22 6th av., in the rear.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY LADY DEsirous of procuring a really good, faithful domestic or general work, or as good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer, at moderate wages, for city or country, can be suited by applying at No. 68 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; the best of Brooklyn references.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable and industrious American girl, wishes a situation in a respectable American family; she is willing and obliging. Apply, for two days, in the basement, at No. 170 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTed by an English widow lady, 38 years of age, as a competent housekeeper; is accustomed to the care of children; can give good City reference. Apply to, or address HOUSEKEEPER, No. 80 Vandam-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a widow lady of good address, as housekeeper to a single gentleman or widower, or would take charge of an invalid. Address H. H., or call at No. 343 6th-av., for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN ENGLISH WIDOW lady is desirous of a situation as housekeeper; no objections to children; a personal interview may be had by calling at the office of International Hotel, Broadway. Inquire for Mrs. Godfrey.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SUPErior young Protestant woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; loves children dearly; is also a neat sewer, and is very willing to make herself useful; is neat and tidy in person, and respectful in manners. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young widow as wet nurse, in a private family in the City; good references. Apply at No. 187 Bowery.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wants a situation as general family seamstress; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; no objections to wait on a lady or one little girl; the best City references; also, a first-rate dressmaker wants work by the day or week. They can be seen at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD FEMALE SERVANTS, to suit all who call or send German, Scotch, English, Irish, and American, at moderate wages. No charge to employers until suited with capable and civil help; at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 A. M. till 9 in the evening. Conducted by an American lady.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a competent man; has had long experience in this and the old country; is a thorough groom and steady driver; has the best City reference. Call at or address L. D., No. 654 Broadway, or Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION IS WANTED by a first-class man in every respect, in the above capacity. Reference, present employer who can be seen by addressing Box No. 1,151 Post-office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a respectable Protestant man, who perfectly understands the treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has thirteen years' experience in the care and treatment of horses; is perfectly sober and trustworthy, as his testimonials will fully prove, from his last employers in this City. Address M. R., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a Protestant single man, who thoroughly understands his business and is a good and careful driver; has been a coachman for the last seven years; his late employer can be seen at No. 221 Washington-st.; the best of references can be given. Address a note G. W., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man who understands his business in all its branches; green-house, grapery, flower and vegetable gardening. Has the best of references for capability and character. Is a good coachman, if required to act as such. Address J. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS IN-DOOR SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITUation by an Englishman, lately arrived, as in-door servant, willing to make himself useful, with a good character, and good reference in this City. Address C. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class waiter, in a private family; has lived for a number of years with most respectable families in this City, by whom he will be well recommended for honesty, sobriety and general good conduct; is a single man and a Protestant. Call on or address A. C., for three days, at Mr. Brennan's store, No. 44 4th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single young man, of excellent address and thorough knowledge of his business; has occupied a like position in some of the most respectable City families, and will refer to them for his qualifications. Address or call upon A. M., at No. 104 6th-av., in the drug-store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family or private boarding-house; he is fully competent; can be highly recommended. Address M. D., at Neergard's drug store, corner of 28th-st. and Broadway, which will meet with prompt attention.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young Frenchman, as waiter in a private family; speaks several languages, and can give the best recommendations. Can be seen at his present employer's, No. 17 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A COLORED boy, 18 years of age, in a respectable family where he will be properly instructed and cared for; he is neat and clean in person; has some knowledge of housework; understands the care of horses, is a good and careful driver, and would be very useful to a physician, or as waiter and general servant. He can be well recommended by his present employer, who is leaving the City. Address Box No. 3,223 Post-office.

A YOUNG LAWYER, WHO HAS PRACTISED over two years at the New-York Bar, is desirous of forming a connection with a respectable lawyer or law firm, as partner, or on a salary; he possesses a first-class education, including a complete knowledge of French, and can furnish satisfactory reference as to ability, standing and integrity. Address J., Box No. 2,513 New-York Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

—

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly," says hi, and upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

—

HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*; of hepatic disease, constituting *bilious headache*; of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

—

BRIDGET—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be afther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther and give me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

—

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

—

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

—

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

—

OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

—

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

—

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the Prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

—

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food? How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

—

CEPHALIC PILLS,

Cure Sick Headache!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

Cure Nervous Headache

CEPHALIC PILLS,

Cure all kinds of Headache!

—

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are invaluable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

H. WORCESTER'S IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.

MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM, FOURTEENTH-ST., Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

CHICKERING & SONS,

Manufacturers of GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also, for sale, MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,

For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges, At wholesale and retail.

Pianos to rent.

PIANOS—PIANOS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, Manufacturers of THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE, IN ALL STYLES OF CASES, AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st., near and West of Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL, PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S, Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

GET THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.

THOMAS H. CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS, from $40 to $400. 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—TAUGHT FOR Five Dollars. GEORGE C. DOBSON, the most skillful banjoist in the world, by a new and easy method, enables pupils to become masters of this popular instrument in one course of lessons. Mr. DOBSON will meet pupils at his or their residences. Banjos furnished for practice. Communications not noticed unless real names and residences given. Address Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

PIANOS, MELODEONS.—GREAT BARGAINS. Splendid 7-octave Rosewood Pianos, front and full round corners, Louis XIV. legs, brilliant tone and finish, best City makers, warranted in every particular, delivered free, at a great sacrifice. Also, Melodeons, best make, of every size and description, equally low, if applied for before Jan. 1. JAMES M. EDNEY, No. 147 Chambers-st.

GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED TO SUIT THE TIMES.—A fine assortment of magnificent carved and plain pianos, iron frame, overstrung, finished in the best possible manner, and fully warranted; no better opportunity to get a good reliable piano at half its value. No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st., music-store.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—First class, for sale, to let, or sold on instalments, on favorable terms. Superior Harmoniums, one, two, or three banks of keys, from $175 to $400. Cottage Pianos fully warranted, 6¾ octaves, $150; 7 octaves, $175 to $240. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION GIVEN ON THE VIOLIN, and in the French and Spanish languages, by a French gentleman, educated in Paris, in one of the first colleges. Satisfactory references and testimonials given. Address Monsieur HENRY, No. 38 Beach st.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country, at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, No. 329 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES IN ROSEWOOD CASES.—Latest styles at very low prices. Pianos sold on instalments. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains. F. L. HALEY & CO., No. 286 Bowery, corner Houston-st.

BARBERIE & BLOOMFIELD'S PIANO-FORTES were awarded 1st premium at the late Fair of American Institute, 1859. Manufactory and Wareroom 173 Grand-st., entrance in Baxter. Warranted for 5 years.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON HALL, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright Pianos, new and second-hand for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first-class accommodations for the Winter, can find them at No. 93 Henry-st., corner of Clark, Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABITS and very respectable family desires board in a pleasant locality, in a small and strictly private family, where he can be well accommodated and have the comforts of a good home. Locality between 4th and 14th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can obtain a pleasant front room and board, with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in a respectable house, where there are but few boarders. Apply at No. 59 West 17th-st.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY OR A FEW single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and good board, at No. 79 West 38th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, the house has gas, bath, &c., and convenient to cars and stages. References required.

BOARDING—NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—A few desirable rooms for families, and also for single gentlemen, at the large, commodious house, by MRS. WILSON, formerly of Murray-st.

BOARDING.—A LARGE SOUTH ROOM, FURnished, on second floor, with closets to let with board, in a first-class house, No. 230 West 32d-st. Family small. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—One large and one small room, both furnished, with board, at No. 15 Willow-st., near Fulton ferry.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Rooms to let, at No. 34 Cranberry-st., fronting on Willow-st, side entrance on Cranberry-st., one block from Columbia-st., in the immediate vicinity of Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. Modern improvements in the house.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—A GENtleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family residing in a pleasant neighborhood, within three minutes of the Division-av. ferry. To those who appreciate the comforts of a home, without being obliged to subsist on *baker's chips*, this is a favorable opportunity. Address M. C., Box No. 160, *Times* Office.

A PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, GERMAN, A man of refinement and steady habits, wishes to engage a furnished room (small, but with gas and fire,) against his giving instruction in music, (theory and practice,) and eventually in French, &c. Would not interfere in any other way with the family. Address B. E., care of music store of Shuberth & Co., 98 Spring-st.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED APARTMENTS, in suites for families, with full board, to let. The most desirable accommodations for single gentlemen. Location convenient to all the stage routes. Unexceptionable references required. Apply at No. 24 University-place, corner of 9th st.

NO. 16 HAMMOND ST. NEAR WAVERLY place, pleasant room on second floor, suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, with good board and every modern convenience, in private genteel family. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS ON first floor, consisting of parlor, bed-chamber and closets, to let, with private table, or without board, (terms reasonable,) at No. 371 4th-st., near Lafayette place.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING a house handsomely furnished, in the vicinity of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, would accommodate a family of two or three persons. The very best reference given and required. Address J. A., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A SITting room and bedroom, with or without breakfast, between Canal and 4th sts., and Bowery and Sullivan sts. Address Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. Orders solicited for anything in our line, which we will supply with promptness, at low prices. Diaries and Daily Journals for 1861, every style of blank book, writing-paper and stationery at retail.

SLOTE AND JANES—STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED—FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS OLD, in a weekly newspaper-office, to write wrappers and run errands; wages $2,50 per week for the first year, must write good and quick. Address with reference in hand writing of applicant, Box No. 2,137 New York Post-Office.

IMPORTANT ECONOMY IN HOUSEKEEPING!

USE TOWER'S PATENT HOUSE BROOM.

Why? Because it is more easy to use, and will outwear two ordinary Brooms. For sale at all house-furnishing and grocery stores. Manufactory No. 99 Maiden-lane

A WIDOW, IN CONSEQUENCE OF LOSSES, is desirous to obtain embroidery on muslin or linen. All orders promptly attended to. The best of City references. Address ANNA R., for one month, Box No. 108 *Times* Office. It is more blessed to give than receive.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DEC. 25. CHRISTMAS NIGHT. DEC. 25.

The public are respectfully informed that the most extensive preparations for the production of Handel's great Oratorio of THE MESSIAH

Are now fully completed, and the patrons of Sacred Music of the loftiest style may rest assured that no efforts have been spared to make the time-honored performance of this great work of the most perfect kind.

It will be given without any abridgment.

THE SOLOS, DUETS AND CONCERTED PIECES Will be given by MADAME FABBRI, GEORGEO STIGELLI and CARL FORMES,

Who, on this occasion, will make their only appearance in GRAND ORATORIO.

The Orchestra will be both numerous and perfect.

The Chorusses will be sung by THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.

The whole under the direction of G. BRISTOW and CARL FORMES.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

Family Circle, 50 cents.

Tickets may now be had at the Academy of Music; C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell's stationery store, No. 12 Wall-st.; and Arch. Johnson's, Secretary of The New-York Harmonic Society.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Sole Lessee and Manager.................... J. M. Nixon

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 22, 1860.

GREAT NOVELTY.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF THE ZOUAVES.

The original soldiers of the French Army, and Founders of the Theatre in the Battle-fields of INKERMANN, ALMA, BALAKLAVA, MAMELON VERT, MALAKOFF and SEBASTOPOL.

The Zouave Lafayette, Fifty fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., have been invited, and will attend in full regimentals.

The Zouave Company consist of

SEBASTIEN—Zouave of the First Regiment, wounded in the right arm

EMILE GLAUIGNY—Zouave of the First Regiment, Sergeant Major of the Turcos; wounded in the right side.

FREDERICK—Zouave of the First Regiment, wounded in Algeria and at the Mamelon Vert.

BETTINGER—Chasseur d'Orleans and Zouave of the Second Regiment; wounded in the right leg

LEON JESSET—Zouave of the First Regiment.

CHEIU—Zouave of the First Regiment, shot in the neck.

RAIMOND—Zouave of the First Regiment.

LARSONNEUR—Zouave of the Second Regiment.

LUCIEN—Zouave of the Third Regiment.

The original founders of the Theatre at Inkermann during the Crimean war, whose performances under the enemy's fire gained such renown.

The performance will commence with the French Vaudeville of MILITAIRE ET PENCIONNAIRE,

After which the songs, LA MARSEILLAISE and CA AI EST PAS PERDU.

Followed by the Vaudeville, LA CORDE SENSIBLE,

Concluding with UNE FILLE TERRIBLE,

and the AMBUSCADE IN INKERMANN—a military show in one scene,

In which the Zouaves will sing their own song of LE RONDEAU DES ZOUZOU.

Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½.

Tickets, 50 cents. Orchestra seats, $1. Family Circle, 25 cents.

MONDAY—Mr. EDWIN FORREST in his great impersonation of RICHARD III.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THE SANTA CLAUS FESTIVAL

In behalf of the NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL, WILL TAKE PLACE AT NIBLO'S GARDEN, THURSDAY, Dec. 27, from 12 M, and continue during the evening.

SANTA CLAUS will present a gift to each child.

There will be exhibited a splendid series of DISSOLVING VIEWS, generously loaned for the occasion by Messrs. Pike & Sons.

Also the tragical comedy, and comical tragedy of PUNCH AND JUDY,

will be performed for the first time in New-York, with new and costly apparatus, made expressly for this entertainment. This is the most laughable performance ever presented in this City.

CHARACTERS IN THE COMEDY.

MISTER PUNCH,	MISTRESS PUNCH,
SCARAMOUCH,	PRETTY POLLY,
DOCTOR QUACK,	MASTER PUNCH,
A COURTIER,	TOBY, (Scaramouch's Dog,)
BLACK SERVANT,	HECTOR, (Punch's Horse,)
CONSTABLE,	JACK KETCH,
	OLD SCRATCH

A novel Amusement called AUNT SALLY,

will be introduced, for the first time in America, which will afford a rich and laughable entertainment to the young folks.

"AUNT SALLY" is the effigy of an Old Woman set upon a stick, with a pipe in her mouth. The players pay a certain sum for the privilege of shying a given number of Wooden Billets at this pipe; for every hit they are awarded with a little Wooden Doll or Toy, which it seems to be the fashion to offer to their young friends as a Christmas present.

CHRISTMAS TREES, richly laden with Gifts for Children, including Birds and Flowers.

The LADY MANAGERS of the Nursery have prepared the above entertainment at great expense, and they believe it will surpass in novel attractions anything of the kind ever offered in New-York. It is believed that the noble charity for which this Festival is offered, will meet a hearty response from the public, and that the empty treasury will be replenished.

"He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord, and that which he hath given will He repay him again."

DISSOLVING VIEWS will commence at 12½ o'clock. PUNCH AND JUDY at 1½ o'clock. AUNT SALLY will receive from 12 M. to 10 P. M. Refreshments at all hours. In the Saloon, SANTA CLAUS will present his Gifts to the Children. At 4 o'clock PUNCH AND JUDY will again delight the audience. At 5 o'clock, DISSOLVING VIEWS. The house will be closed from 5½ to 6½ o'clock. At 7, DISSOLVING VIEWS. At 9 o'clock, (by special request,) PUNCH AND JUDY again, instead of music.

Tickets for adults, admitting to all the novel and amusing performances connected with the Festival, $1. Children 25 cents. Each child will reserve half the entrance ticket to present to Santa Claus for a present.

The ladies have great pleasure in announcing that HOOLEY AND CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS have in the most generous manner, volunteered TWO of their unique and elegant ETHIOPIAN CONCERTS,

for the Benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, to be given on the AFTERNOON and EVENING of the above day, (27th December,) at NIBLO'S SALOON. Tickets for these EXTRA performances, 25 cents. Entrance from Broadway or Hall leading to Niblo's Garden. To commence at 3 and 7¾ o'clock. For price of Festival, Punch and Judy, &c., see above.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY. WILL BE REPEATED TO NIGHT, (Saturday,) WITH ITS SUPERB CAST.

Also, To conclude with (second time in 4 years) the charming comedy, THE DOWAGER,

Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Blake, Mr. Walcott, Mr. Norton, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Parsloe, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Sloan, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Reeves, &c., &c., will all appear.

On MONDAY NEXT, GRAND REVIVAL FOR THE HOLIDAYS IN ALL ITS ORIGINAL SPLENDOR,

The great Drama, FAST MEN OF THE OLDEN TIME.

New Scenery, beautiful Costumes, original Music, Songs and Dances.

AN UNAPPROACHABLE CAST. NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!! CHANGE OF TIME.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7½.

WINTER GARDEN.

FAREWELL NIGHT FAREWELL NIGHT OF MR. EDWIN BOOTH. MR. EDWIN BOOTH.

On To-Night, SATURDAY, December 22, MR. EDWIN BOOTH

Will bid farewell to the New-York public, presenting TWO PIECES,

In which he will represent both TRAGEDY,

And, for the first time in this engagement, COMEDY,

And in neither of which he has appeared during the engagement,

Howard Payne's tragedy of BRUTUS;

in which he will sustain the character of BRUTUS;

And Shakspeare's charming comedy of KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.

In which he will sustain the character of PETRUCHIO.

On MONDAY, Dec. 24, Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

Box book now open.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Doors open at 6½. Performances commence at 7½.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, 1860.

The performance will commence with the Grand Legendary Equestrian Drama of HERNE THE HUNTER.

After which THE FOUR LOVERS. PAUL JONES.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, OR PALACE OF GLASS. NO. 663 BROADWAY.

SAM COWELL SAM COWELL SAM COWELL

Appears TO-NIGHT.

ADAH ISAACS MENKEN ADAH ISAACS MENKEN ADAH ISAACS MENKEN

Appears TO-NIGHT.

J. H. OGDEN, J. H. OGDEN, J. H. OGDEN,

as usual, EVERY NIGHT.

GRAND MATINEE GRAND MATINEE ON CHRISTMAS DAY, CHRISTMAS DAY, FOR FAMILIES.

Particulars in future announcements.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

NINETEENTH SEASON, 1860-'61.

SECOND CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC. SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, 1860.

ORCHESTRAL PIECES.

Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony; Festklaenge, by LISZT; and Jubel Overture, by WEBER.

Solo Performers:

Mr. S. B. Mills ..."Piano."|F. Bergner..."Violoncello."

Conductor............................Mr. Carl Bergman.

Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, and C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway. All tickets sold at the door, on the evening of the concert, will be $1 50 each.

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

By order. S. SPEIR, Secretary.

LAST TIME IN NEW-YORK.

DE CORDOVA'S POEM ON "BROADWAY,"

At Clinton Hall, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Dec. 22.

Admission 25 cents.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET, FOR Balls, Concerts, Lectures, &c. Apply at the stage door, 14th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

TRIUMPHANT AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS! GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT!! OF THE NEW SPECTACULAR FIVE-ACT DRAMA, SEA OF ICE! Or, THE WILD FLOWER OF MEXICO.

Alias, THE THIRST FOR GOLD. This magnificent Drama has achieved unwonted success. It is received with THE MOST ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE by crowded audiences, and pronounced the MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING performance ever at the Museum. It will be produced THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

At 3 and 7½ o'clock, and at each performance MISS DORA DAWRON, the wonderful and extraordinary DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER, appears in a popular duet, PERSONATING BOTH MALE AND FEMALE.

To be seen at all hours every day and evening. The TWO LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN, THE LIVING WHAT IS IT? or MAN-MONKEY! TWO ALBINO GIRLS! THIRTY MONSTER SNAKES,

Also, LIVING SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, WAX FIGURES, FORTUNE TELLER, GRAND COSMORAMA, 850,000 CURIOSITIES.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under 10 years 15 cents. Parquette, 15 cents extra; children under 10 10 cents.

GREAT PREPARATIONS ARE IN PROGRESS for the APPROACHING HOLIDAYS, when the Manager is determined to present the most attractive bill of novelties and amusements ever offered in this City.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, The NEW SPECTACULAR BURLETTA, The SEVEN SISTERS, with MISS LAURA KEENE and ALL THE COMPANY IN THE CAST, and the LAST GREAT SCENE, The BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY, in the BOWER OF FERNS.

Box-Book now open. Seats may be secured ten days in advance without extra charge.

Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; commence at 7½.

Performances terminate at TEN O'CLOCK.

NOTICE.

In order to accommodate LADIES AND HEADS OF FAMILIES, Who, with their children, are unable to attend an evening performance, Miss Keene will give a GRAND MATINEE OF THE SEVEN SISTERS ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

Doors open at 1; commence at 2.

CHILDREN, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS.

No 625 Broadway.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.

JARVES' COLLECTION OF OLD MASTERS.

Admittance 25 cents.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, NIBLO'S SALOON.

CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES! EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!

Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents.

LECTURES.

DR. COLLETT, AT 7½ O'CLOCK THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at the Chapel in Adelphi-st., a few steps north of Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, lectures upon the Structure, Functions and Diseases of the Digestive Organs. Illustrating by beautiful models, manikins, &c. Admission, 15 cents.

FREE LECTURE ON PHONOGRAPHIC Short-hand, by D. B. MELLISH, Reporter, THIS Saturday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, opposite Spring-st. Also Evening class will open at No. 20 Grand-st. next WEDNESDAY, at 7½ P. M. Also, Morning class at 9 A. M. 15 lessons, $3.

FAIRS.

LADIES' FAIR.—THE LADIES CONNECTED with the 17th-st. M. E. Church will hold a Fair in the basement of the church on the AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS of Dec. 21, 22 and 24. Doors open each day at 1 P. M. Admission 10 cents. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sabbath-School.

THE FAIR OF THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT Society of the Memorial Church will continue open through THIS (Saturday) DAY and EVENING, and also on MONDAY, (Christmas Eve,) in the school room, corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place.

LADIES' FAIR, ST. ANN'S CHURCH, FOR Deaf Mutes, will be held at No. 655 Broadway, on SATURDAY, the 22d, and MONDAY, the 24th. Proceeds for the benefit of the Church.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATION—PARIS.

A widow lady, residing with her two daughters (aged 18 and 20) in a handsome house situated in the most agreeable part of Paris, wishes to receive into her family a young lady anxious to study under first-rate masters, or be introduced into the higher circles of society, French and English. The lady would, if desired, present her young charge at Court. Terms liberal in proportion to the advantages offered. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply to SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York.

PARKER & BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL and PRIMARY SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Apply to Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal, or at No. 45 Fleet-st., Brooklyn, and No. 307 Spring st., New-York.

TEACHERS.

AN ENGLISH LADY, WITH THE HIGHEST references, wishes a situation as governess. She is fully competent to teach all English branches perfectly, with music, &c.; would have no objection to assuming the duties of housekeeper, combined with that of governess. Address M. M., or apply personally at No 69 West 19th-st., New-York City.

A THOROUGHLY EDUCATED AND EXPERIENCED lady teacher desires a position in a family where her services would be regarded as a compensation for board; in addition to the English branches she teaches French, Latin and Music to beginners. Good references can be given, and will be required. Address, for three days, M. A., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY FROM NEW-England, with the highest reference, desires a situation as teacher in a Public School, or as visiting governess; she is prepared to teach the Latin, Greek and French Languages, the Mathematics, Natural Sciences, and common English branches. Address, W. D., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A SITUATION IS DESIRED either as resident or daily governess, by a lady who has had many years experience in Scotland and America, where she taught English in all its branches, the rudiments of Latin, French, vocal and instrumental music, drawing, plain and fancy needlework and embroidery. Address A. M., No. 331 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady, who can offer the highest testimonials, is desirous of an engagement as governess in a gentleman's family. Besides the usual branches of a thorough English education, she would give instruction in music and French. Address M. C., Post-office, Brooklyn.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN OF RESPECTABILITY and good instructions, desires ladies and gentlemen to teach, on moderate terms, the French or English languages from the first elements up to the literature; best references given. Address A. O., Station D., Post-Office.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT French lady for a seminary in Canada West. Address Rev. G. G. SAXE, No. 24 Bible House, New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York,

No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.

MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.

Circulars may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 29 West 14th-st., New-York—Open for the reception of pupils. Afternoons for misses and masters; evening for gentlemen. Schools and private classes in families attended. Circulars can be had at the Academy.

BALLS.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL BALL of the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased Firemen, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1861, at the Academy of Music. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the following officers:

HENRY A. BURR, President, corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.

PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, East River Savings Bank.

JAMES F. WENMAN, No. 146 Pearl-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE DASHAWAY TEMPERANCE CLUB—Will hold a meeting at the Fourth Ward Reading Room, No. 26 New Bowery, on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 22. R. M. POBE, Esq., and other good speakers will address the meeting. Singing by the Pearsall Family.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new style for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

TO THE BENEVOLENT LADIES OF NEW-YORK.—Their aid is required by a poor woman, who has two children in a state of starvation, herself been sick, and unable to do any kind of work to enable her to support them or herself; she is about to be turned into the street, having no home or friend to go to her or her children. Those who have any sympathy for them might call and see for themselves, at the house where she is now living, 113 West 24th-st., in the rear

MR. BEECHER ON THE PILGRIMS.

Address before the New-England Society in Philadelphia—Excitement, and Apprehensions of a Disturbance—A Great Crowd and Good Order.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 21.

Great excitement has existed here all day in certain circles, because it was announced that Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER would speak before the sons of New-England this evening. For weeks past there has been much talking *pro* and *con* as to the advisability of his being permitted to speak, and great pressure was brought to bear upon the Committee in charge to induce them to withdraw their invitation; this they declined to do, but wrote Mr. BEECHER the state of the case, advising him to be prudent, and requesting an immediate reply, giving the title of his address, which they hoped would be conciliatory and pacific—to which Mr. BEECHER replied that he should be on hand to keep his appointment, and that the theme would be one which he deemed appropriate for the occasion.

After repeated failures, Mr. PALMER, the Chairman, succeeded in getting a hall, only by giving bonds to be responsible for damage in case of attack. Several of the Committee were so fearful of a disturbance that they dared not sit on the platform. Every effort was made to induce the Committee to back down, but Mr. BEECHER and Mr. PALMER stood firm. The lecture passed off uninterruptedly, and was a decided success. There was an immense audience, who were very enthusiastic.

Mr. PALMER introduced Mr. BEECHER as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: You have assembled to listen to the incomparable lecturer from New-England—the Plymouth Rock orator of the nineteenth century—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Mr. BEECHER then said:

In one of the mightiest battles of the Spanish Peninsula, NAPIER I think it is who records that a truce was sounded at noon, that the war of artillery ceased, the smoke cleared away, and the men, who but an hour before had been whirling like storms upon each other in headlong charges, came down to a brook which divided the ground, to quench their thirst, and reached forth friendly hands and exchanged kind greetings across it. To-night, ladies and gentlemen, there is a truce around the Plymouth Rock. We seize this charmed hour to hush every conflict, to let the whirl of business run out to stillness, to quench the fires of party. The most earnest men will pause to-night, and from opposite sides look kindly at each other. We reach hands across the Plymouth Stone, and greet each other. *Peace be with you!* To be sure, it is but the eve of the 22d, but let us practice a gentle deception upon our imagination—abolish twelve hours, and decree this to be the ever-memorable date of New-England!

Even in Old England there are not wanting those who mark upon the calendar of remembrance the *22d of December*, for the children of the Pilgrims are not all upon this side of the ocean. As the sun leaves those shores and wheels hitherward, every hour awakes in ranks the States that celebrate that memorable date. Where there is a drop of New-England blood there will be holy thoughts and grateful memories to-night,—and where is there not New-England blood? Is there a State of the glorious thirty-three that is unenriched by it? Her ingenious mechanics work in every nook upon the Continent. Her gentle schoolmistresses brood in schools along every league from lake to gulf—or, exalted to a higher sphere, preside over their own school, where husband is assistant usher, and children pupils. [Laughter.] When a railroad needs method, when a bank needs keen sagacity, when iron or stone, wood or clay, are to be moulded; or water called from waste to usefulness, or steam subdued to industry,—there you should find the universal Yankee. Prolific stock! Wonderful hive! New-England swarms forever, but it never runs empty. And no man born in New-England ever forgets his mother, though her breast was granite, and her kiss frost.

To-night, then, in every State of this Union, there will be a time for grateful retrospection. Maine, amid her snows, will rehearse the story that never wears out by telling. New-Hampshire, from amidst her hills and mountains, will send back a grateful remembrance to the past, and an "All hail!" to the future. Vermont, her green hills now tucked up in white for their Winter's sleep, will recount to her children the story of the wintry day and the welcomeless landing. Connecticut, small but comely, and Rhode Island, smaller but yet fair, shall stop all their machineries, and bare the head in the sacred memories of this hour. [Great applause.] Let Massachusetts lead this throng, to whose shores came the Pilgrims. She guards the Rock, and a hundred tongues to-night eloquently speak its meaning.

Metropolitan New-York admits to her calendar of saints as many as the world can find, so that they do not come dry-lipped; and while in due sequence she spreads a wondrous cheer on hospitable tables for the Knickerbocker and for the Gaul, for Santa Claus, for St. George and St. Patrick—thirsty saints all—and for Saint Burns, elected to the saintship by a thirst equal to any, she hails the coming of the Pilgrim, mumbles her parched corn, conscientiously sips the water fervid with ices, rewarding afterwards her exemplary temperance with fare that would have appalled a Puritan, albeit he was a man not averse to generous diet.

So long as the trailing *arbutus*—true Mayflower—grows upon the hills of New-Jersey, she shall yield a welcome to this day; for many of her noblest cradles to-night rock the blood of the Puritan. And the great heart of Pennsylvania to-night, true to its generous impulses, and confessing how many that she loves and honors come from the Puritan land—opens to hail and bless the memory of the Pilgrims. Delaware and Maryland, States that, by the side of their neighbors, seem like punctuation points or particles in the sentence that spells Union and Liberty, [tremendous applause,] not disjunctive particles [renewed applause and laughter] but *inseparable conjunctions*, binding together the glorious eloquence of confederated States! [Cheers for the Union]. And Virginia, what shall she say to-night? Uncover the head! Draw near with me, that I may ask—not those who forget, but those who remember WASHINGTON. Hark! To-night Mount Vernon sends a greeting of holy reverence to Plymouth Rock! And sweeping westward, every State—Ohio and Kentucky, Michigan and Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, Tennessee and Wisconsin, Iowa and Kansas—shall send patriotic thoughts to the ancestral shrine, for every one of them has New-England blood! Yea, across the plains, along the mountain slope, in the cabins of the wearied miner, all down the coasts of California and Oregon, there shall be a grateful recognition of the Pilgrim Fathers, and from the gigantic evergreens of Calaveras, goes a greeting to the pine trees of all New-England! [Applause.]

Nor shall the wide compact of remembrance lose one State along the Gulf to-night—they shall drop the hand and cool the tongue, and from a thousand spots truce shall sound, and men come down to this peaceful memory that flows between us and exchange greetings. [Applause.]

By the God of the Pilgrims, I say to the North, give up; to the South, keep not back, but bring my sons from afar and my daughters from the ends of the earth and reverence the memory of the Pilgrims! Let the Savannah murmur it; let the Mississippi sound it; let the Chesapeake and Delaware bear the chorus to the sea; then let the Atlantic speak and the Pacific answer—deep calling unto deep. [Applause.]

TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY YEARS AGO! Who will journey with me back to that period? Of how much must we divest ourselves before we can draw near to that eventful day, when the sea washed upon the shores of Plymouth the seed of States? You may not carry with you the vision of fruitful valleys—of populous cities, of fields of grain and grass. Restore, if you can, in imagination, the solitude of the Continent! Put a few Spaniards in Florida, a few Englishmen at Jamestown, a few stragglers in Canada. Give back the whole continent to Aboriginal Indians. Light his fire along the streams and mark his hunting path again along the slopes of the Alleghany! Put out every light-house upon the coast, stop every mill, burn every ship. Nay, if you would be real pilgrims, in search of the Primitive Pilgrims, you must abolish the annals of history, cover up the battle-fields of the Revolution, the Yorktown, the Bunker Hill, the Camp at Valley Forge. You must plant the forest where your noble Continental State House now is, and silence that bell now consecrated to Liberty, but which then lay undug in the ores of the earth. You must roll back the tide of civilization, efface every railway, fill every canal, annihilate the steam-engine, give back the telegraph wire to its mine, and its subtle fluid to the vagrant stormy clouds, restore to nature all those secrets of chemistry which now enrich the manufactories of the world; restore to nature the secrets of futility; go back to the plow and implements of the olden time, and let steam-plows and reapers retreat to their old hiding-places; destroy natural pity, and let birds fly back to unknown haunts, fish sink into the deep again, and the astronomer forget his way, and his path be rubbed out. Sink your yachts, obliterate your main and river steamers, sink your merchantmen and bird-rivaling clippers, and stand to see the ill-looking, clumsy *May Flower* enter the harbor, a very tub which a Delaware lighterman would scorn. [Laughter.]

Thus divesting the imagination of the facts of the age in which we live, walk back to our fathers, without seeing a school-house or a church in all the way; without hearing a mill or the lowing of kine; without one verdant meadow for the scythe, or blossoming field for the bees; without an inn, and without a host, without a road, and without steed or carriage; without a companion save the Indian, and without a paper to print your observations, or a book to record your travels! In short, they would see Plymouth Rock to-night as they saw it who landed two hundred and forty years ago; must disrobe this continent and strip bare the age in which he lives of all discoveries, all inventions and all accumulations of knowledge and treason! [Sensation.] And thus unappareled see these men!

But they, too, must not stand forth in those pictures which imagination loves to draw, full of colors, full of symmetries, full of grand heroic traits! They were men of like passions with ourselves. Some were heroes and some only heroic. Heroes never march in battalions! They were beset with ignorance which later ages have cleared away. They were narrow where we have grown broad. They were intolerant where we have grown liberal; they were rude and hard, while we have clad ourselves with a few graces. A grim and firm-faced band of men were they, who for liberty of conscience forsook home and stood firm, on a December day, upon the Winter-locked shore of Plymouth, without a regret. How many of us, with all our boasted advances, could have stood on that Rock blossoming only with frost-flowers, with old England behind and a howling wilderness before, and cast no look backwards? but like them smile upon a welcome Winter wilderness in which there was Liberty! [Great and prolonged applause.] As sometimes, in a doubtful battle, a bold commander casts forward his flag among the enemy, that his followers, with now redoubled ardor, may strike forward to retake it there—so our fathers cast forward their hearts upon the wilderness, and it would be gloriously well if the sons could find indeed the heart of the fathers!

But it is time that we should look to these men, not in their peaked hats and slashed doublets, not in their clumsy cloaks and antique costumes, but in the habiliments of their soul! Let us compare these MEN OF TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY YEARS AGO with *their* own age, and that age with *our* own!

There seem to be long Winters in history as well as nature, out of which Spring suddenly springs; whose growth, slowly preparing through many months, is almost like enchantment. To-day snows and to-morrow blossoms. Certain it was that despotism, civil and ecclesiastical, had come to its full developement just previous to the Reformation. The human soul broke forth from profound darkness and captivity, with as sudden a glory as that which roused the shepherds on the plains of Bethlehem. And the hundred years preceding the Pilgrim period was one continuous outbreak and advance of the human mind towards Liberty! Scholarship was revived. Printing was bringing the democratic element to learning and intelligence. There was tumult in every department of society. The world had completed a full season and was entering a new period. No one could then have so said. A darkness lay upon all men. In all the one hundred years in which the Reformation stands central not a prophet appeared!

The Noble was borne he knew not whither; the King felt himself swinging at the anchor with an ever lengthening cable; scholars found out truth as miners seek for the ore, not knowing whether it should make sword or shield, buckler or knife, horse's shoe or nail for the sanctuary—as sawyers rip the deal log, thoughtless whether it is for the cradle or for the floor it rocks upon; for couch or for coffin. Men at that time were very earnest, intensely active, but every one with business *right on hand*. Divines were searching for truths, for immediate use against some cruel error, some pestilent persecuting dogma. The statesman was seizing a new truth, not from any foreseen relation of its system or philosophy, but because with something he must defend himself against intolerable pretensions of power. Scholars were not men of theory, weaving schools of modern days, who spin over the fields of learning with more webs than the sun shines upon in actual meadows.

They were living men. They felt yokes, and burdens, and asked truth as knives to cut the stringent burden off. Kings disputed the very ground that men stood on, and sheer necessity drove them to find out a reason for their right to stand there. A common danger drove them to explore principles of right which should include all men in common. And so, the forms of development—civil and religious truth—naturally, and from circumstances of their origin, were toward the democratic, or universal good. Everybody was made practical and wise by some existing necessity. All thinkers were held down to earth by the earthly movements. Men, like hounds, ran with their heads low to the ground which they coursed over! And as it was in Europe, so was it in England. As it was of the great army of Reformers, that secured to England her liberties, so was it with those who were broken off the parent tree to be grafted upon the wild stock of a wilderness. [Applause.]

Our fathers did not come hither on a speculation of philosophy, of religion, or of commerce. They came simply to be rid of oppression, and to live at peace with their own consciences. They never dreamed of future greatness.

The history of the Pilgrims is the proper epic of humility. They did not know their own worth, or suspect their own grandeur. They heard God's voice speaking in their age, and they obeyed it. It was a nice ear that could hear it. It was a pious soul that accepted it. It was a bold heart that could obey it. No Moses was with them. No miracle authenticated their moral convictions. No fire or cloud guided them. The invisible truth was their guide!

These men were of small account at home. If you follow them back to their homes, you will now and then find a mansion, never a castle—but almost always a yeoman's house, and a laborer's hovel. At home the Puritans were weavers, cobblers, tinkers, merchants and mechanics. Only their leaders were even educated. There is no evidence that they had reared up in imagination any Promised Land, or that they fed their enthusiasm upon the visions of an ideal Republic. There was no Thomas Moore among them, and they had no Utopia. There is no evidence of great foresight or practical sagacity in statesmanship. They were men of common sense in the affairs that lay near to them, but there is no evidence that they had the poetic glance or the in-looking eye of philosophy. But what was the state of an age in which the genteel men were able to be only courtiers, and cobblers and tinkers became statesmen without knowing or pretending it? This is the lesson, then; that firm faith in God, and fidelity to moral truth in its application to the age in which men live, and to the business that lies next their hand, are the powers by which the greatest events are brought to pass. [Applause.]

In taking away from the Puritan the comprehensive glance that read the whole scope and future of the principles which he adopted, do we lower him in the scale of greatness? ["No, no."] If he *had* seen the end from the beginning, he would have been more than a man. Not one of all those eminent names that acted in the Reformation were consistent with the since-discovered nature of the principles which they adopted. They accepted the doctrines of liberty with a local application. They never foresaw the logical future. LUTHER and his compeers vehemently denounced the Protestant war, although it was based upon the identical principles which lead the Reformed Church to separate from Rome. That liberty of speech which the Protestant asserted as between Protestantism and Catholicism was denied by LUTHER, by CALVIN, by KNOX, as between different sects of the Protestant body. That fatal notion of *Unity* which the Romish Church has for an iron centre, was carried by the Protestant with the Reform. Despotism consolidates—Liberty opens, diffuses, relaxes. Growth in tyrannies is only petrifaction. Freedom develops as a tree does. First is the seed of some pine, dropped by the hand of frost, caught in the rift of some rock, and let down toward the scanty soil by the melting ice. It sprouts, and no voice announces its birth. It struggles for room. Its roots seek for nourishment from pervious rocks, and yet it thrives. And as it grows, it divides and divides again, united in the trunk but diverse in the boughs, until in full stature it lifts up ten thousand separate branches, each one with liberty, but all of them fibral, back to a common root. [Applause.]

But the knowledge of the safety which goes with diversity—the practical knowledge of it, belonged to a later period. And since it existed nowhere else, how should we demand it among the Puritans? Free speech with them was a self-defensory claim, and not a universal principle. Every man might revile the Pope—but the Quakers were forbid to revile the Protestant. [Laughter.] That is as far as their experiment went. They believed in free speech, but beyond their own experience they dreaded it. It was reserved for their children to carry out to its full proportions this fundamental right of liberty. [Applause.]

It is the joy and glory of our age that this benign principle—liberty of the tongue—has dropped its blossoms upon our land, and that our hands are full of its fruits. For what are free ports, in and out of which ships of all nations may go, compared to the free mouth, which is the *soul's port*. And what is all the merchandise of gold and silver, of silks and spices, compared with the commerce of wisdom?

There, invisible, the all-skillful soul fashions her precious wares, weaves divine truths into Governments for the nations, forges implements for sacred warfare, executes all conceits of beauty and of grace, and to the tongue she commits her treasures, as to a free and universal merchantman, that runs through every latitude, and with endless rounds of benefaction enriches the globe!

They planted the seed; we gather the fruit. Now, the civilized world is yielding to a Puritan doctrine. Free speech is to the soul what free air is to the body. To deny or suppress it, is to take sides with deceit and wickedness. No righteous cause suffers by open search. [Applause.] No cause dreads a Free Press, unless it has reason for dreading it. There is always a lie or wrong when a probing tongue makes men wince; and he that shuts a free man's mouth, would, if he had an opportunity, temptation and impunity, shut the prison door upon him. To shut up the tongue in his mouth, is a worse imprisonment than to shut his body in a dungeon. But the Puritan was not omniscient. He could not borrow the Divine power of seeing the end from the beginning. Nor should we blame him for knowing only those stars which rose in his hemisphere.

And legal resistance to this free commerce of the South is war and despotism, and lawless attack upon it *buccaneering* or *piracy*. [Cheers and prolonged applause.]

Let us see, now, what was the Puritans Creed.

1. The first grand battle of the Puritan was continental, and in behalf of the right of every man to his own God. God is father, man is child. Religion is liberty. No man but the father shall tell the child what he may do at home.

The Church and the priest are *helps*, not *masters*. Ordinances are *staffs*, not *sceptres*.

God gave to every man a telescope, through which he might see the eternal world and the invisible God. The cunning priest slipped in place of it a kaleidoscope filled with bits of painted glass, beads and tinsel metals, and every turn gave fantastic figures and strange monkish devices, rarely fine to the superstitious, but disgusting to intelligent faith.

The first contest was simply this: Is the Bible a sufficient guide to God? Is the reason a sufficient guide through the Bible? Are an honest soul and virtuous heart sufficient guides for the reason?

2. Next, the Magistrate sought to usurp the usurpation of the Priest. King and Parliament undertook to direct the religious duties and worship of the subject. Against this intrusion came the soul's *Declaration of Independence*. And, in England, this was the point of separation between Puritan and Churchman.

3. The last step taken into perfect liberty was that taken by the *Independent*, whose champion was HARRY VANE, that one's own sect may not molest his free conscience.

That which the priest may not do the king must not. What the king must not do one's own neighbors and fellow-citizens shall not. And here at length the Puritan emerged from the cave of darkness and into the hemisphere of light and liberty!

It was the spectacle of the human soul *claiming its birthright, asserting its sonship, inspired by full faith of its immortality*.

II. But whatever gives strength to the soul for one purpose, gives it universal growth. The rights of the soul against ecclesiastical domination could not fail to result in the same conflict with the civil magistracy. The logic that took the tiara from the Pope's head removed the crown from the King. The Puritan shrank for a long time from consistency. They dared not follow their own principles. They strove to hold back. Like men who begin to explore some unknown river in a new land, that grew deeper and deeper at every league, until, like the Amazon, it seemed itself a sea, long before it reached the ocean, so were the Puritans upon that stream—the *Liberty of the individual!* [Loud applause.]

It was not until they had got out entirely from the shadow of the Cathedral that they could make straight lines in religion, and only when they left beyond the seas the whole fabric of monarchy that they gave consistency and symmetry to their civil governments. Before, the promises had been *Government* from which they strove to recover the rights of the *People*. In the wilderness of New-England, the syllogism was reversed and the premise was the People—and the inference a *Government*.

Only give the whole of man to himself and he is made to be prudent, virtuous, orderly and self-governing. This is the molecule, the atomic cell of Puritanism. Men need governments of restraint, just in proportion to the degree in which they are not developed and free. As the individual becomes educated and strong in his whole nature, moral and intellectual, he needs no government. For God made the human soul sufficient for all its own exigencies. It is a perfect state. It is competent to entire sovereignty! [Applause.]

The Puritan was a man thoroughly alive to liberty. Nor can he be understood or reversed by any who do not believe as he did, that true manhood and Christian liberty were identical! [Great applause.] The first effect of Christianity upon the world was monarchical and not democratic. It gave power to the intellect and purity to the moral nature. But these were exerted in the direction of *Government*. In the sixteenth century there was in the world but one great interest—Government. There was nothing else so divine, so worshiped. God was supposed to be revealed chiefly by Government. The world of ideas was pervaded with the idea of Government—*Government*—GOVERNMENT. Of the one hundred million people of Europe, God was supposed to think well only of about twenty thousand. [Laughter.] The rest were used for the benefit of these!

Now in 1600, how stood the Puritan in comparison with the world? Just as the Primitive Christians had stood 1600 years before. [At this point Mr. BEECHER proceeded to consider at great length and with equal felicity, first, the relative conditions of Christianity and Idolatry, and second, the relative conditions of the Puritan and his notions of individual rights and monarchy with *rights of Government?*]

He then proceeded:

The Puritan is pronounced vulgar. But by whom? Not by men who work. Not by men whose worth comes by character rather than station. He was the prophet of the common people, and was not ashamed to call them brethren. Why should the servant be more than the master? The Messiah was scorned as the son of a carpenter who had never learned letters.

The Puritan is charged with a frivolous zeal against trifles—robes and linen vestments. But were they trifles? Had they not a *meaning?* It is in the power of association to print more indelibly than types or the graver's tool. Not what the loom made it was the linen, but what the Priest made it. It stood for ideas. The homeliest peg that was ever driven into the wall may hold up the warrior's armor, or the king's robe. And days, trees, places, garments, costumes may be nails on which the heart hangs precious memories, or the imagination wondrous superstitions, or the faith earnest beliefs. And the significance of any symbol or ceremony is to be looked for, not in its intrinsic worth, but in the associations which they carry to the popular mind.

What is a wedding-ring but a few pennyweights of gold? Yet that little circle holds more to the wearer's imagination than the horizon of the earth!

A King's crown is but a rim of gold. Yet who can estimate the meaning of that word in the world's history? It signifies law, authority, obedience, the State, the world's sovereignty. The gold band on the King's head may be an iron shackle on the Commonwealth. A throne is but a clumsy chair, but that chair is symbol of all that men hold most august in authority and worshipful in earthly reverence.

And in the times of the Puritans, a robe was more than a robe, and a linen surplice more than a garment. They carried with them the Priest, the altar, and the church to which they belonged. The Puritans cared little for the cloth, but much for the ideas which it symbolized.

But they are charged with ascetic prejudices, and hatred of innocent amusements. But what are innocent amusements in a tyrant's hands? Shall a king defraud his people of political privileges and pay them in games and dances? If they would not question magistrate or priest they might have holidays, and masks, and bear baitings. What despot would not be glad to furnish amusements, if, for such an equivalent, the people would be content under all their oppressions? To-day, he of Gaëta would let his people dance if they would consent not to *vote*. He would pay for pipe and lute, if they would leave him throne and sceptre. But the sturdy sense of the Puritan despised the bribe, and cast it under foot. Revels and dances seemed to him but flowers upon the corpse of liberty.

They are charged with indifference to beauty, and wanton desecration of art. But what was the art which they beheld? Not harmonious lines and wealth of color. Art is a language. It came to them speaking all the abominable doctrines of oppression. The more beautiful, the more dangerous. It was a syren. Its beauty was a lure. Did not the Puritans tread in the very steps of the Primitive Christian? Was not Art, in the early day, but heathenism in its most potent and attractive form? The legend might be forgotten; the perilous mythology, let alone by one generation, would perish. But Art stood aloft, gleaming in the tempest, radiant from thousands of pictures, silently fascinating and poisoning the soul through its most potent faculty—the imagination! And when the early Christian turned away from art, it was not because it was beautiful, but wicked. It embalmed corruption—it enshrined lies! And the Puritan lived in an age when the priest, the aristocrat, the king, had long and long been served by art. I doubt if in CROMWELL's day there was a picture on the globe that had in it anything for the common people! The world's victories had all been king's victories—warrior's victories. Art was busy crowning monarchs, robing priests, or giving to the passions a garment of light in which to walk forth for mischief! Will any man point me to the picture of the wonderful number that RAPHAEL painted or designed that had in it a sympathy for the common people? They are all hierarchic or monarchic. But MICHAEL ANGELO was at heart a Republican. He loved the people's liberty, and hated oppression. Yet what single work records these sentiments? The gentle CORREGGIO filled Church, Convent, and Cathedral dome with wondrous riches of graceful forms. But common life found no sign of love, no help, no champion in him. The Venetian school, illustrious and marvelous, has left in art few signs of liberty, and yet where might we expect some recognition of the simple dignity of human life, if not in this Republic? But her rich men had artists, her priests had artists, her common people had none. In all the Italian schools not a picture had ever probably been painted that carried a welcome to the common people. To be sure, there were angels endless, and Madonnas and Holy Families without number; there were monkish liquids turned into color. Then there were heathen divinities enough to bring back the court of Olympia and put Jupiter again in place of Jehovah. But in this immense fertility—in this prodigious wealth of pictures, statues, canvas and fresco—I know of nothing that served the common people. In Art, as in Literature, Government, *Government*, GOVERNMENT was all, and *people* nothing! [Applause.] I know not that the Romanic World of Art ever produced a democratic picture.

The Germanic World, from whence came all our personal and popular liberties, had a strong development in their schools of Art of popular subjects. Their pictures teem with natural objects, with birds and cattle, with husbandry, with personals, and their life with domestic scenes and interiors.

What had an Englishman, if a commoner, to thank art for? Not a painter in England, from 1500 to 1700, until the days of HOGARTH, ever expressed an idea which was not inspired by the aristocracy or the monarchy!

While, then, the Puritan stood forth under the inspiration of a new life in the State—the life of the common people—he had no thanks to render to art in the past. On the contrary, it stood against him. It plead for the oppressor. It deified the hierarchy. It clothed vice in radiant glory. It left homely industry, sterling integrity and democratic ethics without a line or hue. Every cathedral was a door to Rome. Every carved statue beckoned the superstitious soul to some pernicious error. Every altar-piece was a golden lie. Every window suborned the sun, and sent his rays to bear on a painted lie or a legendary superstition. With few exceptions, at that time of little influence, the art of all the world was the minion of monarchy, the servant of corrupted religion or the mistress of lust. It had brought nothing to the common people and much to their oppressors. [Applause.] When the Puritan broke the altar, it was not the carving that he hated, but the *idea carved*. It was not the window that he shattered, but the lie which it held in its gorgeous blazonries! [Applause.]

[Owing to the great length of the oration and the lack of space, we are unable to give more than a brief outline of the balance.]

But why defend the Puritans? They have been on trial for over two hundred years. Their principles, then despised, now reign supreme all over the world. Mr. BEECHER then reviewed the course of political events in Europe, showing that such States have peace only as have accepted the principles of the Puritans. He showed that Africa and Asia, under the influence of the Allies, are moving toward the same end, proving that there is but one current in the world—that towards a larger liberty. Man is becoming more and institutions less; therefore, it must be led of God, and woe be to them who attempt to withstand him. What God undertakes man cannot thwart.

An eloquent appeal to the sons of the Puritans ended the lecture. Every allusion to free speech, free soil and free conscience, was received with the most enthusiastic and prolonged cheering.

Mr. BEECHER was escorted to his hotel by a vast crowd, and partook of a supper with a host of dignitaries.

NOTICE.—We are requested to state that the publication of the *Saturday Press* is suspended only till the 5th of January. The number for that date will contain the opening of a new story by Miss PRESCOTT.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 21.

COTTON dull; sales to-day, 6,500 bales, at 10½c.@10¾c. for middling. The sales of the week add up 62,500 bales, and the receipts 57,500 bales, against 104,900 bales for the corresponding week of last year. Receipts at this port, up to the present time, less than last year, 140,500 do. at all Southern ports, less than last year, 381,000 bales. The exports of the week add up 72,000 bales, and the total exports to date, 619,500 bales; stock, 326,500. MOLASSES, 21c.@23½c. CORN, 57c.@65c. COFFEE steady; sales of the week, 10,500 bags, at prices ranging from 10c.@11½c.; imports of the week, 24,000 bags; stock, 52,500 bags, against 68,000 bags last year. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, 17-32d.@9-16d.

MOBILE, Friday, Dec. 21.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,500 bales, at 9⅞c.@10½c. for Middling; sales of the week 32,100 bales; receipts, 17,270 bales against 46,435 bales in the corresponding week last year; decrease in receipts, 118,650 bales. EXPORTS—29,500 bales. Stock in port, 138,860 bales. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, 19-32@5s. 8d. EXCHANGE on New-York, ¼@⅜ ℔ cent. discount. STERLING EXCHANGE, par @ ½ ℔ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 21.

FLOUR active and firmer. Howard Street $5. City Mills, $4 75; Ohio, $5 25. WHEAT advanced 5c.; Red at $1 10@$1 20; White, $1 25@$1 47. CORN buoyant; sales 24,000 bushels. New White and Yellow at 51c.@54c. PROVISIONS steady. MESS PORK $16. LARD 10c. COFFEE dull at 12½c.@13c. WHISKY dull at 18c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 20.

COTTON—The market is buoyant; sales to-day, 13,000 bales Middling Uplands, at 10¾c.@10⅞c. SUGAR quiet; fair to fully fair, 4c.@5¼c. MOLASSES, 22c.@24c. FLOUR unchanged. CORN dull, at 56c.@65c. PROVISIONS very dull. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Havre, 1 3-16c.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 21.

FLOUR firmer—superfine, $4 75. WHEAT firm: sales 3,000 bushels, red at $1 16@$1 22; white, $1 25@$1 37. CORN quiet; sales 2,000 bushels old at 64c. COFFEE firm at 11½c.@13½c. WHISKY dull at 16c.@16½c.

MOBILE, Thursday, Dec. 20.

COTTON—Sales to-day 8,000 bales; prices advanced ⅛c.; middling at 10c.@10¼c.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Dec. 20.

COTTON firm. Sales 1,200 bales; sales of the week 7,000 bales; Receipts 4,490 bales.

Missouri Exchange.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 21.

Sight Exchange on New-York, 8@10 ℔ cent premium for Missouri Funds. Gold is worth 8@9 ℔ cent premium over Missouri paper; Silver at 4@5 ℔ cent premium on Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana paper; and 6@7 ℔ cent premium on Illinois; Wisconsin paper sells at 1@2½ ℔ cent below Missouri.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 21.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 87½; Reading Railroad, 17⅝; Morris Canal, 53¾; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36½. Sight Exchange on New-York, 1⅜@1½ ℔ cent. premium.

[Advertisement.]

6,000 Overcoats.
2,500 Dress Frock Coats.
5,000 Business Coats.
500 Velvet Vests.
2,000 Cassimere Vests.
6,000 Cassimere Pants.
AT
And
UNDER
Cost
Of
Manufacture,
At EVANS', 66 AND 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

EXTRACTS FROM PUNCH.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The best paper to invest in at the present time is ANTHONY'S Stereoscopic Views. Greater interest can be derived from them than from any other investment. They will also prove sources of interest to your wives, children and friends,—a remarkable instance of the cumulative result of compound interest.

A QUERY FOR THE STATESMAN AND THE PHILOSOPHER.—In case of a dissolution of the Union, will ANTHONY'S American Scenery change into Dissolving Views? Let the curious buy a quantity and watch.

TEST FOR ANTHONY'S INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS.—Are they taken quick enough to catch a weasel asleep? A trial will be made on the first animal brought in.

CONUNDRUM.—Two men made a bet as to who could eat the most oysters. One eat four hundred and ninety-nine, the other eat five hundred *and won*. How many did the winner eat? Most persons would say 501; and we hope everybody will keep saying 501, 501, 501, until they have been to ANTHONY'S, No. 501 Broadway, and bought their Stereoscopes and Views, their Photographic albums, and their card portraits of Queen VICTORIA, Prince ALBERT, NAPOLEON, GARIBALDI, and all the celebrities of the day.

[Advertisement.]

A Philosopher was once asked what he considered the universal present; he answered: "A Pair of Skates." We are so convinced of the truth of this sage remark, that we will pay a handsome reward to any one who will bring to the Central Park Skate Emporium either man, woman or child (between the ages of 4 and 70) who would not like to receive or make a present of a beautiful Pair of Skates. The party must not be blindfolded, and must submit to have all our tempting styles shown to him, or the reward will not be paid.

CONOVER & WALKER, Hardware Dealers,
No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

BEEBE & Co.,
No. 156 Broadway,
Invites special attention to their
NEW STYLES FOR
GENTLEMEN AND YOUNG GENTS' HOLIDAY HATS.

[Advertisement.]

BEWARE.—Parents must be careful how they purchase our Tool Chests as presents for their boys. We fit them up ourselves, put only good tools in them and warrant them to cut the fingers if properly applied. Our pocket knives are just as bad.

CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

FINE WINES AND HAVANA CIGARS.

We shall sell, this day, at 11 o'clock, a very large and select lot of Wines, Cigars, &c., which we are prepared to guarantee genuine. Sale positive.

H. H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, 23 Nassau-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BILIOUS ATTACKS are the forerunners of the most serious illness. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the best and safest cleansers of the Stomach and Liver. A few doses will keep the system in order for the entire season.

[Advertisement.]

"CHRISTMAS COMES BUT ONCE A YEAR."—Its near approach has caused KNOX to issue his HOLIDAY HAT, a dressy and most attractive fabric. It is now ready for delivery, at No. 212 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ATTWATER—WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Wednesday, 6th June last, by Rev. James Millett, at his residence, Mr. CHARLES B. ATTWATER to Miss HELEN AUGUSTA WILLIAMS, both of East Neck, L. I.

CLIREHUGH—HUTCHESON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, by Rev. R. W. Clarke, Mr. VAIR CLIREHUGH to Miss CATHERINE W. HUTCHESON, both of Brooklyn.

☞ Dundee and Edinburgh, Scotland, papers please copy.

TODD—BENEDICT.—In Port Chester, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 20, by Rev. Henry Benedict, MORTIMER M. TODD to HELEN M., youngest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

LORD—SMITH.—In St. Louis, Mo., on Wednesday, Dec. 12, by Rev. Wm. Smith, GEORGE LORD, of New-York, to Miss SARAH E. SMITH, of St. Louis, Mo.

DIED.

O'NEIL.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 21, Mr. WALLACE O'NEIL, aged 34 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, John Moffet, No. 151 East 21st-st., at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

TOWNSEND.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 20, ARTHUR H. TOWNSEND, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 23, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 577 3d-av., entrance in 40th-st.

HAMBLIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 21, WALTER EUGENE HAMBLIN, youngest son of Eliza M. A. and the late Thomas S. Hamblin, aged 18 years, 2 months and 19 days.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, No. 73 West Houston-st., on Sunday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

BIRDSILL.—In this City, on Friday morning, Dec. 21, of dropsy of the head, SUSAN GALLOWAY, infant child of John T. and Hannah S. Birdsill, aged 9 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 267 West 37th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Oak Hill for interment.

HORCHER.—In this City, at her parents' residence, No. 99 Hester-st., of congestion of the lungs, MARY AMELIA HORCHER.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, to take place at No. 91 Bridge-st., corner of York-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHITEHEAD.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 20, MARY THORNHILL DOWERS, wife of John Whitehead.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Calvary Church, corner of 4th av. and 21st-st., on Saturday afternoon, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock.

HICKEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 20, Mrs. CORNELIA HICKEY, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 34 Hamden-st., (Elliott-place,) Brooklyn, this day, (Saturday,) 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

GUSTIN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Dec. 21, THOMAS P. GUSTIN, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday afternoon, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 97 Clermont-av. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MERCEIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 20, Mrs. MARIA MERCEIN, relict of William A. Mercein, aged 73 years.

Her friends, and those of her sons, Thomas R. and Andrew Mercein, and her sons-in-law, William Hyde and Charles W. Thomas, and her brothers, Burdett and Francis B. Stryker, are invited to attend her funeral, from the Washington-st. M. E. Church, on Sunday, 23d inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

PECK.—In Williamsburgh, L. I., on Thursday, Dec. 20, CHARLES PECK, aged 69 years, 2 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Veteran Corps of 1812, and the sailmakers in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 44 North 2d-st., on Saturday, 22d inst., at 9½ A. M. His remains will be taken to Stratford, Conn., for interment.

OLLIFF.—In Tompkinsville, S. I., on Thursday, Dec. 20, WILLIAM HOWELL OLLIFF, eldest son of William and Eliza Ann Olliff, aged 22 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family, also the members of Company C, Washington Grays, and the Tompkinsville Fire Police are invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Tompkinsville, S. I., on Sunday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

HARTT.—In South Scituate, Mass., at his residence, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, SAMUEL HARTT, Esq., United States Naval Constructor, and late Chief of the Bureau of Construction, in the 75th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood from the residence of his son, Mr. Edward Hartt, No. 154 Ridge st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 23d inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family, also the officers of the Navy, are invited to be present.

WELLS.—In Charlton, Saratoga County, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 20, SARAH AMANDA, youngest daughter of J. V. K. and Sarah Wells, aged 17 years.

PARSONS.—In Wiscasset, Me., on Friday, Dec. 14, at the residence of his son-in-law, S. B. Baker, JOTHAM PARSONS, late of the firm of C. H. Parsons & Co., aged 77 years and 8 months.

Ocean Mails.

The European mails, by the *New-York*, will close, to-day, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 21 | Sun sets.... 4 37 | Moon sets.... 2 04
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 23 | Gov. Island. 3 12 | Hell Gate... 4 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 21.

Cleared.

Steamships Kedar, (Br.) Cook, Liverpool, E. Cunard; North Star, Jones, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; De Soto, Johnson, Havana, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.; New-York, Van Santer, Bremen, Gelpcke, Keutgen & Reichalt.

Ships Caroline Tucker, Congdon, San Francisco, Wells & Emanuel; Monsoon, (new,) Flye, London, Nesmith & Sons; Paragon, Howe, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Lady Franklin, Jordan, Liverpool, S. Thompson's Nephew; Vitula, Bursley, Liverpool, Nesmith & Sons.

Barks Welkin, Blanchard, Bristol, Eng., R. P. Buck & Co.; Malina, Benner, Cardenas, Smith, Jones & Co.; Wressel Castle, Pottage, London, John D. Neill.

Brigs Mary Wilkins, Wood, Buenos Ayres, R. W. Ropes; Sea Lion, Walls, St. Marks, C. & E. J. Peters; Allendale, McBunnie, Matanzas, Post & Small; Enchantress, Dinsmore, St. Johns, N. F., H. J. & C. A. De Wolff.

Schooners J. F. Carver, Brummill, Fernandina, Miller & Houghton; Messenger, Telford, Charleston, C. B. Dibble & Co.; Billow, Given, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; R. J. Mercer, Robinson, Philadelphia, James Hand; Horace, Bunker, St. Jago, E. A. Ball; E. J. Pickup, Pickup, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Leocadea, Small, Salem, R. W. Ropes; T. Holcomb, Bennett, Galveston, McCready, Mott & Co.; Victor, Robbins, Yarmouth, Thos James.

Sloop Confidence, Thompson, Norwich, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Empire City, Baxter, New-Orleans, via Havana 16th inst., with mails and passengers to M. O. Roberts. Has experienced boisterous weather the entire passage. Dec. 18, lat. 30 10, lon. 79 42, passed ship Mamaroneck, steering N.

Steamship Nashville, Murray, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Monticello, Gager, Washington, D. C., &c., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Potomac, Watson, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Escort, Hassey, Liverpool, Nov. 6, with mdse. and 239 passengers to David Ogden. Nov. 10, lat. 39 45, lon. 19 25, blowing a gale from eastward, boarded the Br. bark Arabian, of Liverpool, dismasted and short of hands, from the Coast of Africa, bound to Liverpool, with a cargo of gold, ivory and palm oil; had materials for jury mast on board; put two men on board at the request of her captain; she was making no water, and her captain had no doubt of getting her into port. Nov. 13, lat. 48 02, lon. 29 08, spoke bark Singapore, 16 ds. fm. New-York for Liverpool; Nov. 23, lat. 38 40, lon. 34 12, signalized ship Owego, of New-York, steering W.; same day, saw a large bark showing a private signal, with a black ball in a red field; Nov. 24, lat. 35 15, lon. 35 40, signalized ship Belle Creole, from Calman for Cork; same day, signalized ship Altioni, from Maulmain for Falmouth 126 days out.

Ship Magenta, (of Boston,) Sears, Foo-Choo-Foo, Aug. 5, with teas, &c., to Cary & Co. Sept. 8, lat. 5 N., lon. 130 31 E., saw ship Industry, from Manila for New-York. Oct. 27, lat. 35 03, lon. S., lon. 26 10 E., exchanged signals with ship Hussar, from Padeng, for New-York. Oct 29, exchanged signals with Br. ship Mornington, from Madras for Liverpool, 40 ds. out. Sept. 30, passed Java Head, saw ship Onward, hence for Hong Kong, 114 ds. out; passed Cape Good Hope Oct. 30. Nov. 23, crossed the equator, lon. 33 20; had very light winds from the equator to 28 N.

Ship Red Rover, Cummings, Baker's Island, 107 ds., via Hampton Roads 24 hours, with guano to Robert L. Taylor.

Ship Amos Lawrence, (of Boston,) Nickerson, Callao 100 ds., via Hampton Roads 24 hours, with guano to Barrell & Moore.

Bark Talavera, (of Searsport,) Merrithew, Buenos Ayres Oct. 23, and Point Indio Oct. 26, with wool, hides, &c., R. P. Buck & Co. Nov. 1, at sea, Charles George Walker, passenger, died from inflammation of the bowels. Dec. 10, lat. 26, lon. 69 15, spoke U. S. Frigate Cumberland, which reported having, 200 miles S. E. from New-York, seen a schooner, apparently about 200 tons on fire, and completely in flames; no boats near her; supposed she had been abandoned.

Bark N. H. Gaston, (of New-Haven,) Parmlee, from Trinidad, P. S., Nov. 27, via St. Croix, Dec. 9, with old metal and oranges to Bishop & Bros, of New-Haven. Left no Am. vessels at St. Croix.

Bark Eagle, Baker, Curacoa, Nov. 24, with goat skins to S. W. Lewis. Had rough weather and head winds for the first ten days; was off Porto Rico Dec. 6.

Bark Fuisko, (Brem.,) Dannemann, Bremen Nov. 1, with mdse. and 209 passengers to Henschen and Unkart. Took the southern passage, and had fine weather.

Bark Mary Lucretia, Gibbs, Bordeaux 58 ds., with wine to D. St. Anant. Has had very heavy gales on the coast for the last 2 weeks.

Bark H. Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Frisbee, Port Spain, Trinidad, 15 ds., in ballast to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Bark Gazelle (of New-Haven,) Rhodes, Port Spain, Trinidad, 15 ds., in ballast to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Bark Tivola, Brown, Turks Islands 14 ds., with salt to Sturges & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark F. S. Means, Means, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., with coffee to Rundell, Jones & Ridge.

Bark Overman, Sterling, St. Jago de Cuba 25 ds., in ballast to F. G. Schomberg.

Bark California, Hathorn, Great Harbor, T. I., 11 ds., with salt to J. & F. A. R. Webster.

Bark Matagorda, Brown, Elizabethport, with coal for Dighton.

Brig Bahia, Bartlett, St. Domingo City Nov. 18, via Port-au-Prince Dec. 5, with mahogany, &c., to Henry Delafield. While at Port-au-Prince, T. R. Dare, supercargo, of Baltimore, died.

Brig Benshaw, (of Bangor,) Pierce, Malaga 45 ds., with fruit to R. P. Buck & Co. Dec. 17, lat. 35 20, lon. 73 40, encountered a gale from S. E., during which had decks swept, shipped several seas which filled the cabin and forward house, split sails, &c.

Brig B. Swan, (of New-Haven,) Prindle, Mayaguez, P. R., with oranges to T. Towner & Co., of New-Haven, to which port the vessel is bound; proceeded through.

Brig J. B. George, (of Baltimore,) Snow, Rio Grande 52 ds., with hides, &c., to Valentine & Bastman. Has had some very heavy weather. The brig Mary A. Forrest, Gillespie, for Hampton Roads, sld. 7 ds. previous.

Brig Esquimaux, (Br.,) Chisholm, Port Maria, Jam., Nov. 25 with pimento, &c., to order. Has experienced very heavy weather. Dec. 19, off Cape May, spoke Br. schr. President, from St. Kitts for New-York.

Brig Torrent, Montgomery, Palermo Oct. 17, passed Gibraltar Oct. 29, with fruit to Metcalf & Duncan. Dec. 13, lat. 31 22, lon. 72 16, spoke Br. schr. President, from St. Kitts for New-York.

Brig Syren, Cremer, St. John, N. B., 24 ds., with pickets for Philadelphia. Returned to this port on account of the ice being so dense that she could not reach that city.

Brig Eugene A. Reed, (of Boothbay,) Crane, St. Martin's, 13 ds., with salt to master. 18th inst., spoke brig Lochnivar, from Philadelphia, bound S.

Brig Wm. Moore, Tapley, Messina Oct. 20, passed Gibraltar Oct. 4, with fruit to master. Has had very heavy weather N. of Bermuda.

Brig Fideo, (Aus.,) Sunderland 82 ds., with coal to A. Wendt & Co. Has had some very heavy weather.

Brig Mauricio, (Dutch,) Schroeder, Curacoa Nov. 27, with fustic to Devall & Co.

Brig Mary Cupen, Sprague, Dry Harbor, Jam., 35 ds., with logwood and pimento to A. H. Solomon.

Brig J. B. Mansfield, Wallace, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Brig Robert Howe, Waring, Bermuda 16 ds., in ballast to Hawkins & Co.

Brig J. B. Mansfield, Wallace, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

WIND—Sunset, south.

Miscellaneous.

The bark reported ashore at New-Inlet, Hempstead Beach, proves to be the Prussian bark Johann Benjamin, Kuhn, from Newcastle Oct. 17, with a cargo of coal bound to New-York. Five of the men, in attempting to land, were drowned. The others, eighteen in number, succeeded in landing on the Beach.

LOSS OF THE BARK LANARK.—The bark Lanark, Ripton, from Salt Key, T. I., for Boston, foundered at sea, Nov. 24, lat. 22 20, lon. 72. The Captain and crew saved themselves in the boats, and arrived at Middle Caicos the next day, and arrived at this port yesterday in bark Tivola.

The bark Mary Elizabeth, from Montevideo Oct. 20, went ashore this morning, (21st,) at 4 o'clock, on Rockaway Bar. Assistance has been sent to her.

The bark Myrtle, from Macoa, to Bankok, sailed June 3, and had not arrived up to Oct. 3. It is feared she was lost in the terrible typhoon of June, in the Chinese Seas. The Myrtle was built at Mystic in 1856, 399 tons, and owned by Wakeman, Dimon & Co., of this City.

Spoken, &c.

Dazzle—schr., from Newport for Havana, lat. 30 40, lon. 71 36.

Emily Augusta—ship, (of New-York,) from Liverpool, for New-Orleans, 28 ds. out, Dec. 3, lat. 20 44, lon. 58 24.

R. B. Walker—bark, (of Boston,) was passed, Dec. 14, lat. 31 29, lon. 79 30.

Eleanor Dixon—Br. ——, of and for Liverpool, Nov. 17, lat. 17 26 S., lon. 27 55.

B Bustard—ship, from Callao for Hampton Roads, Nov. 23, lat. 1 30 S., lon 36 45.

Mary Walker—Br. schr., from St. Martin's for Boston, Dec. 10, lat. 27 20, lon. 69 40.

James Curtis—brig, from Portland for Havana, Dec. 14, lat. 34 46, lon. 71 40.

West Wind—ship, from Callao for Hampton Roads, Dec. 14, lat. 27 40, lon. 67 50.

Foreign Ports.

At Sagua, Dec. 11, bark Antioch, for New-Orleans next day.

At Port-au-Prince Dec. 5, brigs Hannah, McEwen, hence, discbg.; Baltimore, Potter, do., do.; King Brothers, do., do.; schr. Ella, ldg., for New-York in a few days.

At Mayaguez, P. R., Dec. 7, schr. Gen. Armstrong, for New-Haven next day.

At St. Domingo City Nov. 18, brig W. R. Kibb, waiting.

At Curacoa, Nov. 24; bark Atkinson, arr. hence Nov. 20, 15 ds. passage, and would sail for New-York Dec. 6; brig Mauricio, Schroeder hence, arr. Nov. 20, in 17 ds.; would sail for New-York Nov. 29.

FEMALE PHYSICIANS.

Public attention has, of late years, been directed to the obvious advantages arising from the entrance of woman into the profession of medicine, and every day increases the number among us of those who wish to devote themselves to this department of science. The tide which they have so long been obliged to stem, now sets in their favor. We rejoice in the increasing popularity of this noble work, as a token of the world's progress; but while we do so, we should not forget the pioneers in the field, who have struggled in the past untiringly, through the obstacles which prejudice has thrown in their way, and whose heroic exertions have effected the change in public opinion. Conspicuous among the number stands Mrs. WINSLOW, who for more than thirty years as nurse and physician, has followed her profession with unflagging application and industry. During this time she has compounded a Soothing Syrup, for children teething, which ought to immortalize her name. It is the most perfect thing of the kind, in our opinion, ever compounded, and one of the greatest discoveries in medicine of the age; it is of more importance to the human family than any other discovery made by the profession in the last hundred years. Common observation cannot fail to satisfy all who will take the trouble to look into the bills of mortality for any one year, that a very large percentage of children annually die during the process of teething, and a very much larger number of those who survive are greatly debilitated or diseased, so that they grow up weak both physically and mentally, and incapacitated both for study and labor. Now, we appeal with perfect confidence to thousands of mothers who will read this article, to corroborate our statement when we say that no such fatal consequences as those we have alluded to, ever occur from teething, when Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing syrup is used IN TIME. That it is just the article needed is the testimony which reaches us daily from those who have tried it, and until some member of the Faculty can produce an article which shall equal in excellence the result of the long experience of a Female Physician, we hope we shall hear no more of woman's overstepping her sphere in entering the medical profession.—*Drawing-room Companion, N. Y.*

REV. SYLVANUS COBB THUS WRITES IN THE "BOSTON CHRISTIAN FREEMAN."

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—Are all the mothers who read the *Freeman* acquainted with this article, which we have advertised for the last few months? We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of this Syrup we can speak from knowledge in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. We are entirely opposed to the prevalent practice of drugging infants, and would sooner lose our night's rest than consent to such a course. But here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething, its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege on any considerations whatever.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a Nurse and Female Physician.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, NEW-YORK, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

$200,000
WORTH OF
WINTER CLOTHING!
TO BE SOLD BY THE 10TH OF JANUARY, AT
CLARK'S,
Nos. 398 and 400 Bowery,
Opposite 6th-st.

Owing to the great demand for money among the down-town importers, we have purchased FOR CASH, within the last three weeks, an immense assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at astonishingly low prices, all of which we have manufactured, and are now offering at 25 per cent. less than the same kind actually would have cost previous to the Money Panic. Read the following list of prices:

$3.50 WILL BUY A PETERSHAM O. COAT.
$3.50 WILL BUY A PETERSHAM O. COAT.
$4 WILL BUY A LYON SKIN O. COAT.
$5 WILL BUY A PILOT O. COAT.
$5 WILL BUY A PILOT O. COAT.
$6 WILL BUY A BEAVER O. COAT.
$6 WILL BUY A BEAVER O. COAT.
$7 WILL BUY A MOSCOW O. COAT.
$7 WILL BUY A MOSCOW O. COAT.
$8 WILL BUY A FINE SURTOUT.
$8 WILL BUY A CASTOR O. COAT.
$10 WILL BUY A CAPE O. COAT.
$10 WILL BUY A CAPE O. COAT.
$12 WILL BUY A WHOLE SUIT.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

BOOKS AT PANIC PRICES.

Moore, Dryden, Wordsworth, &c., morocco antique	$4 00
Spooner's Dictionary of Painters, half morocco	6 00
Characteristics of Women, steel engravings	2 50
La Fontaine's Tables, tinted paper engravings	3 00
Addison's Works, 5 vols., half calf antique	6 00
Hobbs' Works, 16 vols., magnificent tree calf	35 00
Lover's Metrical Tales, tinted paper engravings	1 00
Loves of the Poets, full morocco, steel engravings	9 00
Irving's Bracebridge Hall, 4to., steel engravings	2 00
Birds of the Bible, magnificent colored engravings	2 25
Court Album, folio, steel engravings	2 25
Hogarth's Works, 2 vols., 144 magnificent engravings	8 00
Autograph Etchings by American Artists, morocco	7 00

5,000 children's Books 25c. each, published at 50c.

Magnificent collection of Family Bibles and Prayer Books.

LEGGAT BROTHERS' Cheap Bookstore, No. 151 Fulton-st.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. Bishop JANES will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. Dr. THOMSON, Editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, at 7 o'clock P. M. Sunday School Missionary Anniversary at 2½ o'clock P. M. Addresses from C. C. NORTH, Esq., and Rev. Dr. CARLTON, and interesting exercises by the School, may be expected.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN WILL MAKE A CLOSing sale of the splendid collection of Oil Paintings now on view in Low's new Gallery, No. 15 Court-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 7½ o'clock. Catalogues at the Gallery.

CAUTION.—STOLEN, ON FRIDAY, ABOUT 1 o'clock, from J. W. Hickey's furniture-store, corner of Broadway and 11th-st., one large black-walnut LIBRARY CHAIR, covered in blue reps and brass nailed, packed in matting marked ready for shipping. A liberal reward will be paid for recovery of same.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, a situation as wet nurse; first baby three weeks old; has good reference; no objection to go into the country, or to go South. Call at No. 490 2d-av., between 25th and 26th sts., in the store.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1860.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Description of the Oil and Iron Works of the Deep River Coal and Iron Company—Process of Obtaining Oil—Calcining—Black Band Ore—Estimate of the Quantities of Coal, Iron Ore and Oil-Bearing Slate-Stone—Value of the Products and Cost of Production—Expenditures of the Company—Dissolution, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Monday, Dec. 10, 1860.

I closed my last letter from the Mineral Regions of North Carolina with a *résumé* of the coal and iron beds—their extent, the depth, and average thickness of the respective layers. I propose to close the series with a description of the oil-works, and machinery for smelting ores and extracting and refining the oils which are found not only in the coal, but also in the iron ore and slate-rock. The most advanced works, and most capable of producing oils, are those of the Deep River Coal and Iron Company, under the superintendence of ROBERT PATON, Esq.

At the opening of the slope, or entrance to these mines, stands the engine-house, with the internal machinery of engine, drums, pulleys, shafts, pumps, etc., necessary to hoist ore from the mines, to free them from the excess of water, to drive the blast pumps, etc. The house is about seventy-five feet square,—the engine is 100 horse power, the boilers four in number, or a duplicate set to be used in case of any derangement of those regularly employed. Adjoining the large engine-house is one of smaller dimensions, containing an engine of twenty-five horse-power, which is used for running the machinery of the shops, and supplying air to the calcining or roasting kilns, where the oil is extracted from the iron ore.

This kiln is a curiosity in its way. First, south of the small engine-house, you come upon a cupola furnace employed to generate carbonic oxide gas. This gas is mixed with heated air in a chamber of brick, specially constructed for that purpose. The mixture is then passed, after being ignited, through flues a distance of about twelve feet, where the flame is extinguished, and the hot air is then carried directly upon the raw materials in the kiln. The heat, thus applied, causes the bitumen held in the iron ore to pass off in vapor, much in the same manner (though at a lower heat,) as gas is generated in retorts. The vapor passes through an iron pipe to an iron condenser, located about 100 feet from the kiln. At the end of this pipe are two tanks or scrubbers, as they are called. These are wooden boxes, twenty feet square and the same depth—lined with tin, and filled with cobble stones about the size of the smallest kind used to pave your streets. Water is made to trickle through a screen, and, passing down with the vapor, causes the latter to condense, and to become oil. The immense surface given by the small stones rapidly promotes condensation. The oil runs from the condensing tubes to a large reservoir, having a capacity of 35,000 gallons. Thence it is pumped into the precipitating tanks, which are five hundred feet distant, and about fifty feet high. Here it goes through a process of refining, dropping down through various tubs, and pipes and tanks to the stills, where it is distilled and then barreled. The process of refining is peculiar. The material which goes into the precipitating tanks is a crude, thick mixture, largely impregnated with coal tar, with a smell quite as strong as that which pertains to the coal-tar of the gas-works. When it comes from the stills, it is as limpid as water, of a pure white color, and entirely divested of the odor of the tar. The stills are of wrought-iron, holding about 1,000 gallons each. At present only two are in use. They can be run twice full every 24 hours—making a total of 4,000 gallons, or 100 barrels per day.

The roasting cupola or kiln is a model structure. It works continuously, like a blast furnace, the raw ore being put in at the top and "drawn" at the bottom from four different doors. The material is elevated by water balances, like those at work at ALGER'S blast furnace on the North River, near Hudson.

In this process of baking or roasting to drive off the bitumen, the iron ore is calcined or prepared for the blast furnace. The ore is reduced one half in this process—and two tons of the calcined ore make one ton of pig metal. You will recollect that all Black Band ore has to undergo the process of calcining before it can be smelted. In performing this necessary labor the Deep River Company obtain something more than twenty gallons of pure oil from each ton of original ore, which much more than compensates them for the cost of calcining, and giving them that much advantage over the Black Band ore beds of Scotland. The oil sells in small quantities at the mines at $1 25 per gallon. In the New-York market—with an almost unlimited demand—it readily sells for cash at 90 cents.

All the buildings of the Deep River Company are constructed of brick manufactured on the ground, or of stone quarried on the premises.

The Egypt beds, adjoining those of the Deep River Company, are, as I have said, much of the same character. The Company, however, will confine its operations solely to the mining of coal for the local and New-York market.

The Cape Fear Coal and Iron Company, west of the Egypt and Deep River works, and about six miles up the river, are actively engaged in mining ore and working it into wrought or charcoal iron. When I visited them, they were not in operation, the works being stopped for some necessary alterations and enlargement. They will resume about the first of February. When in full work, they employ about one hundred men.

Having finished my survey of the ores and the machinery in use to prepare the oil and ore for market, I propose to astonish your readers with a few figures, showing the quantity of the raw material deposited on the property of the Deep River Company—the cost of mining the coal and the iron, and extracting the oil, and the value of the coal, iron and oil in the New-York market. I say, astonish your readers, because they can hardly credit the truth of the figures. And yet they are as susceptible of being proved correct, as the answers of any sum given in old DABOLL. They are figures of facts, not figures of fancy.

The lands of the Deep River Coal and Iron Company comprise about 1,000 acres.

Assuming the thickness of the coal seams to be six feet, (and the actual aggregate thickness of all the seams is between nine and ten feet,) and that one cubic yard of coal will weigh one ton, and we have 9,680 tons of coal to the acre, or 9,680,000 tons on the estate.

Assuming the thickness of the iron ore to be 10 feet, (and it is more,) and that 18 cubic feet of iron ore will weigh one ton, and it gives 24,200 tons of ore to the acre, and a total on the property of 24,200,000 tons.

Assuming the layer of slate stone to be 120 feet thick, (and it is nearly 200,) and that 40 cubic feet of the stone will weigh one ton, and there is proved to be 130,680 tons to the acre, or 130,680,000 tons on the entire property.

The slate stone yields about 39 gallons of oil to the ton. The maximum yield has been 45 gallons, the minimum is 33⅓, so that 39 is a low average.

The iron stone yields an average of 25 gallons of oil to the ton—the maximum yield has been a fraction over 30, and the minimum is a little over 20.

The crude oil is produced at an average cost of *four and a half cents* per gallon at the works. Delivered in New-York, the refined oil is laid down at a cost of *twenty-one and two-thirds cents*, including freight, insurance, cartage, storage and a commission of two and a half per cent. for selling. The oil readily sells, as I have said, for 85 to 90 cents a gallon in your City.

In the cost of oil, is included the cost of mining, raising and calcining the iron stone or Black-band ore. With every hundred gallons of iron ore oil, there is produced one ton of pig iron. The manufacturing, freight, and other charges of transportation, commissions, etc., on this ton, makes it cost in New-York *nine dollars and sixty-five cents*, and it sells there at from $23 to $30 per ton.

The cost of the coal, laid down in New-York, including commissions, dockage, storage, etc., is *four dollars and forty-six cents* a ton. It sells now at $8 per ton, for the purpose of making gas. The yield of gas from this coal is from ten to eleven thousand feet per ton, leaving a residuum of about 1,600 pounds of coke—so fine in quality as to be used by silversmiths. The celebrated Newcastle coal yields only between nine and ten thousand feet of gas, and out from ten to twelve hundred pounds of coarse, rough coke.

My arithmetic does not go far enough to multiply the yield of oil, pig iron, and coal by the quantity of the raw material—and again to multiply the product by the net profit on sales. To give these results would run you short of cyphers. Some adept in mathematics might figure it up, but you would not be able to comprehend the result any more than you could comprehend the causes of the panic of 1857, or the President's last message, or the speed you must travel to keep up in a race with the chariot of the sun, or to hob-nob with the man in the moon.

The Deep River Company, though nominally a public body, is in reality a close corporation. There are not to exceed ten persons who have any interest, and they, thinking they have a big thing, pursue the even tenor of their way, without inviting or even permitting cooperation from others. They paid $110,000 for the estate, and they have since expended in cash paid out for the construction of works, for machinery, and for opening mines, about $175,000. They estimate the completion of the works, so as to bring fully into operation all the resources of the estate, will cost them perhaps $35,000 more—making the entire cost of estate and outfit $320,000. They expect to reap a rich harvest of profit from this outlay, and so determined are they that amidst all the talk of secession and disruption, and when every other enterprise is held in abeyance "until the storm blows over," the usual expenditures have been increased rather than diminished, and the progress of the works is being pushed as rapidly as possible.

Speaking of disunion, I do not think that North Carolina can be driven out of the Union unless Virginia wedges her off. The sense of our people is averse to dissolution, and nothing but the pressure of outside influences will operate to put us in a Southern Confederacy. S.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Advices Direct from Fort Scott—United States Troops in Possession—The Land Sales—The Actual Condition of Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT SCOTT, Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1860.

The saying is an old one, that man is the creature of circumstances. Never was that fact made more clear and emphatic, than it now is, by changing my position from Linn County to Fort Scott. I here inhale a different atmosphere, and find the public sentiment in a great degree changed. As an impartial journalist, I am, therefore, frank to give the same publicity to affairs as I find them here, that I did in my last letter, when taking observations from a different stand-point.

A general qualification is here necessary, however, to this effect—that never before have I found it so difficult to learn *the whole truth* in regard to public events as now.

In going from house to house in this place, I get different reports of the same event from almost every person I meet with, until it requires little short of infinite wisdom to know what to believe, or to publish as reliable. It is from this fact that every one is somewhat liable to be deceived, and to innocently deceive others, after using the utmost sagacity, candor and impartiality in forming his opinions. Especially in this time of general excitement, private or partisan feelings are extremely liable to bias the judgment, upon matters involving such questions as are now uppermost in this section of the country. Thus viewing my position, I acknowledge my fallibility, and shall strive to do all parties justice in the end.

I arrived here last evening, and in endeavoring to pass through the town, was several times obliged to back away from presented bayonets, borne by some of the Uncle Sam pedigree, until I assertained that I must comply with the *late regulations*, to pass the guard. I found about 200 dragoons regularly encamped in the beautiful plaza in the centre of the town, and the chief officers, including Gen. HARNEY, were stopping at the Fort Scott Hotel. There are no barracks here now that troops can occupy, therefore they continue in their tents.

Yesterday the land sales took place, as advertised, with a strong guard of troops around the office—as was said—"for protection." There was never any act more unnecessary, for the settlers have at no time contemplated any violence towards the office, provided they were not interrupted by speculators. At this time there was a mutual understanding between the officers and the settlers, and each had full confidence in the other, and felt perfectly secure without any interposition on the part of Government. But 200 troops were here, and a show must be made to keep up appearances, and to satisfy the country that there was some necessity for their coming here at this time. The complete list of all the land advertised for sale at this time was read off as rapidly as it could be spoken, and no bids were made except for a few quarters in which the settlers were agreed. In that way the two weeks' sales were disposed of in one day, and the solicitude is now over.

As would be expected, a large number of people from the New-York land district came into town yesterday, to witness the sales, and be ready for any emergency, should a speculator attempt to rob them of their homes. While thus about their own business, some ten or twelve of them were arrested by a deputy constable, who used a *posse* of troops to aid him. No papers or warrants were shown or read to them, but rumor said they were charged with being in the party that shot S. D. MOORE, on the Osage, some three weeks since. During the day, from some causes all but six of them were released, probably owing to the prevalent rumor that they had taken men wholly innocent of the charge, and it is still claimed by those who profess to know, that *no one* yet taken was in the party. The names of those held, so far as I could learn them, are JAMES CURRY and Mr. BUCK on the Osage, Mr. STUART and son, and a Mr. HILL, on Mill Creek. Besides these, Deputy Marshal CAMPBELL arrested a Mr. ROACH, of this place, on the afternoon of the 2d—Sunday—on the charge of liberating a prisoner a few days since. These prisoners are confined in an old filthy jail, in which there is no fire, and they are very poorly supplied with clothing. Soon after I entered town last night, I passed in the vicinity of the jail, and seeing several ladies and children near the entrance, curiosity led me to approach them. I found the jail under a strong guard of troops, and these applicants were the wives and children of the prisoners just taken, who had come to ask permission to visit them, and carry in a supply of clothing. After hearing the request of one of them, the Sergeant of the guard replied, coldly,

"My orders are just the opposite of that, madam."

Although it was a very cold night for the season, the little group were sent away, sobbing, to their homes, without the privilege of administering such necessaries as were most needed.

I understand that the same officers, with the same *posse*, have made efforts to arrest other parties in this county, who have thus far evaded them. At present, I am not fully satisfied in what manner these arrests are made. I have, upon what seems to be good authority, both of the following statements, It is reported that Mr. HOFFNAGLE, of Mapleton, who was tried by JENNISON'S party and *not* hung, is the principal informant in these cases; that he, or others like him, simply *point out* the persons they want arrested, when they are immediately pursued and arrested "on sight." Others say, that in every case affidavit is made before a United States Commissioner, who thereupon issues a warrant in due form against the persons charged. Practically, there is but little difference in these modes, as affidavits are too cheap a subterfuge to protect the innocent in all cases. By either mode, every man in the country is constantly liable to an arrest, and, if possible, less security is felt among all classes than before the troops came among us. What form of a trial it is proposed to give these prisoners, I have been unable to learn. The only intimation is that they will be tried by three Justices of the Peace from this county. The officers declare that there is to be no summary hanging or shooting, but that every man shall be fairly tried by a competent tribunal, under the laws of the Territory. Such will probably be the case, unless martial law is declared.

It is currently reported here that for the last three days a strong effort has been made by Gen. HARNEY and some of the territorial appointees, to have Gov. MEDARY proclaim martial law in these lower counties, but that the Governor is very punctilious in his refusal. I have reason to believe that such is the case, and that "high pressure" means have been used to induce the Governor to succumb. It is hoped by all who have any regard for the future welfare of this community, that no such step will be taken, for the time is not yet when the Chief Executive of the Territory can truly proclaim that Lykins, Linn, and Bourbon Counties are in a state of insurrection. Should such a fatal policy be adopted, there is no predicting the end. At this very hour I learn that the Missouri militia and volunteers, to the number of 700, reached the line of the Territory, only five miles from this place, last evening. MEDARY is inflexibly opposed to their crossing the line under any circumstances, as he well knows that bedlam will run loose here from that moment. Gen. HARNEY is known to be unscrupulous in these matters, and therefore Gov. MEDARY feels that he needs "holding in." Any one, to see the Indian fighter, would admit that the poet's pen was dipped none too deep when he wrote of him:

> "Darest thou confront this fearful form,
> That rides the whirlwind and the storm.
> In wild, unholy revel!
> The terrors of this blasted brow,
> Archangel-like, though ruined now.
> Ay—dar'st thou face THE DEVIL?

There is also a question with some as to the authority of Gov. MEDARY to control the action of Gen. HARNEY, while he is sent here with such full powers to "pursue and exterminate," from Washington. On all former occasions, the civil authority in Kansas has been superior to the military, and it is liable to prove a great calamity, if that general principle does not hold good now.

It is the impression here that the troops will wait a few days for reinforcements from Fort Riley, hearney and Smith, and then a *general hunt* of all who are in any many implicated in the late summary demonstrations will take place. They seem to think that a *posse* of one or two hundred troops is not adequate for these arrests, but all the Forts within three territories are levied on to strengthen the strong arm of the law. More than that, 700 Missourians stand gazing across the line, waiting for an order from Gen. HARNEY, commanding them to join in the work of *extermination*.

Really, matters begin to look as if something more serious than boys' play might follow. I am well satisfied that it is the full determination of those in authority to carry on the crusade with a boldness worthy of a better cause. In this county I meet a public sentiment differing somewhat from that I last described. A respectable number, including nearly all of the inhabitants of this place, disapprove of the proceedings of MONTGOMERY and others, and denounce them as murderers and outlaws.

A train of circumstances has been developing around me the last few hours, by which I am satisfied that Fort Scott is not the safest place in the world for your correspondent. *Exit* is the order, and exit is

RANDOLPH.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

The Newsboys' Lodging Room—Its Occupants—A Speech from Paddy—A Few Stern Facts.

There is something about childish poverty that touches the heart of every true man. We have no right to assume that a poor child is necessarily lazy or vicious, and the youthful sufferer seems to represent to us, for the time, social evils of whose distant influence it is the innocent victim. In this City there are thousands of children who are homeless, destitute of clothing and of money, beyond the reach of the older means of Christian influence, and fast drifting away towards that dismal swamp from whence come the robbers, the prostitutes, the murderers of society.

The boys are made keen, bright, and smart by necessity. The girls, unless necessitous, are tempted as the boys are, though they have not before them, as the others have, even the possibility of a noble future if once they have plunged into a career of vice.

We have frequently spoken with warm commendation of the *Children's Aid Society*, which has been organized for the relief and redemption of this class of our City poor. One of its features is the Newboys' Lodging-house, in Fulton-street,—where cheap lodgings are provided, and evening meetings are held for the improvement of the boys. A sketch of an evening lately spent there may be of interest, and serve to illustrate the general influence of the Association in this department of its labors.

The room contained some sixty boys, seated on benches and stools. Around it were lockers, in which each boy could place his surplus clothing, if he had any. On the walls were hung encouraging mottoes, such as "Cheer, boys, cheer;" "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy;" "Be content with such things as ye have;" and various Scriptural placarded sentences, encouraging to the virtuous and disheartening to the wicked; also engravings, and several colored pictures.

On an elevated platform were a matron, a melodeon and a bank. The first-named has charge of the devotional exercises of the boys, mends their clothes, and plays upon the second; while the third, as its name implies, is used as a receptacle for the surplus cash which the boys may be willing to save. It consists of an ordinary deal table, the top of which has a great number of slitted-holes, through which, into boxes within, the depositors can drop the change. This plan is found to work admirably. No boy can take the money so deposited unless a majority of the lodgers vote in favor of "specie payment." One young lad has saved $150, another $100, and others in smaller sums, such as $50, $25, $10, and so on—sums which, though insignificant, possibly, to Mr. ASTOR, are of incalculable assistance to a boy who has no boots, coat or cap.

A peep into the sleeping-rooms satisfied us that the place was well denominated "lodging-rooms." There are an upper and a lower room. The former is considered, in comparison with the latter, as a cheap restaurant is with the Metropolitan Hotel. In it seventy boys can be comfortably lodged; the beds are like berths, one above another, and provided in each case with comfortable and sufficient bedding. In it are lodged irregular boys, and those who, coming for the first time, may not be perfectly free from all the ills that dirty flesh is heir to; while the lower apartment is reserved for the cleanly, regular and never-away boarders, who prefer the iron bedstead, the more lofty ceiling and perfect security from vermin.

Adjoining these rooms are adequate bathing accommodations, in which, with hitherto unaccustomed joy, the boys delight to swash.

As we reëntered the room where the boys were seated, Mr. BRACE announced that he and one or two others would make a few remarks, they could all have a sing, and then gratify their palates by some goodies which a kind friend had thoughtfully prepared for them. In his usual happy manner Mr. BRACE spoke to them, familiarly teaching and pleasantly advising them, so that one and all were evidently pleased to hear him, and in no way considered him a bore. In fact, it requires a peculiar person to manage and talk to these boys. Bullet-headed, short-haired, bright-eyed, shirt-sleeved, go-a-head boys. Boys who sell papers, black boots, run on errands, hold horses, pitch pennies, sleep in barrels and steal their bread. Boys who know at the age of twelve more than the children of ordinary men would have learned at twenty, who can cheat you out of your eye teeth, and are as smart as a steel-trap. They will stand no fooling; they are accustomed to gammon, they live by it,—and yet we could not fail to notice that the steady, earnest, faithful year-by-year work of Mr. BRACE in their behalf had so rooted him in their esteem, that let him say or do what he chose, he could not wrest from them the conviction that he loves them, and would cheerfully do anything in the world to aid them and ameliorate their condition. We pity the man, or body of men, who should in any way do bodily ill to Mr. BRACE; he would find soon upon his heels a set of young avengers, from whose clutches he could not escape, and who would visit upon him chastisements most summary and severe. No audience that ever we saw could compare in attitudinizing with that one. Heads generally up; eyes full on the speaker; mouths, almost without an exception, closed tightly; hands in pockets; legs on the desks, or over a neighboring pair; no sleepers, all wide-awake, keenly alive for a pun, a point, or a slangism. Winding up, Mr. BRACE said: "Well, boys, I want my friends here to see that you have the material for talkers amongst yourselves; who do you choose for your orator?"

"Paddy, Paddy," shouted one and all. "Come out, Paddy. Why don't you show yourself?" and so on.

Presently Paddy came forward, and stood upon a stool. He is a youngster, not more than twelve, with a little round eye, a short nose, a lithe form, and chuck full of fun.

"Bummers," said he "snoozers and citizens, I've come down here among ye to talk to yer a little. Me and my friend BRACE have come to see how ye'r gittin' along, and to advise yer. You fellers what stands at the shops with yer noses over the rattlin,' smellin' ov the roast beef and the hash—you fellers who's got no home—think of it how we are to incourage ye. [Derisive laughter, "Ha-ha's," and various ironical kinds of applause.] I say, bummers—for you're *all* bummers—*so am I* [great laughter]—I hate to see you spendin' your money on penny ice creams. Why don't you save your money? You feller without no boots, how would you like a new pair, eh? [Laughter from all the boys but the one addressed.] Well, I hope you may get 'em, but I rayther think you won't. I have hopes for you all. I want you to grow up to be rich men—citizens, Government men, lawyers, generals and influence men. Well, boys, I'll tell you a story. My dad was a hard 'un. One beautiful day he went on a spree, and he come home and he told me, where's yer mother, and I axed him I didn't know, and he clipt me over the head with an iron pot, and knocked me down, and me mither dropped in on him, and at it they went. [Ha-ha's, and demonstrative applause.] Ah! at it they went, and at it they kept;—ye should have seen 'em—and wilst they were fightin', I slipped myself out the back door, and away I went like a scart dog. [Oh, dry up! Bag your head! Simmer down!] Well, boys, I wint on till I kim to the 'Home for the Friendless,' [great laughter among the boys, who are rather down on that institution,] and they took me in, [renewed laughter,] and did for me, without a cap to me head or shoes to me feet, and thin I ran away, and here I am. Now, boys, (with mock solemnity) be good, mind yer manners, copy me, and see what you'll become."

At this point the boys raised such a storm of bifalutin applause, and indulged in such characteristic demonstrations of delight, that it was deemed best to stop the youthful Demosthenes, who jumped from his stool with a bound that would have done credit to a monkey, and was soon involved in a scrimmage with a big boy who believed all Paddy had said, with the exception of the "iron pot."

At this juncture huge pans of apples were brought in, and the boys were soon engaged in munching the delightful fruit, after which the matron gave out a hymn, and all joined in singing it, during which we took our leave.

This is but a specimen of the way in which these boys spend their evenings. At other times they are read to, talked to, legitimate games are played, stories are told, letters from old companions who have gone out West are read, and occasionally a returned agent recounts his experience in the far-off country, and excites their desire to participate in the comforts of a new home.

The boys, who are literally self-supporting, regard this lodging-house as their house, and the managers stand in the relations of father and mother. No one is compelled to go there, and no one is denied a bed. If flush he pays a cent for it—if out of funds he is trusted. Oftentimes the regular lodgers find poorer boys in the street, take them to the lodging-house, pay for their bed, beg for them an outfit, and give them a lift which may be the making of their fortunes and the establishment of a successful boot-black box, or a trading armfull of papers.

We have neither space or time to follow the ramifications of the workings of this Society in other directions. The German and Italian schools are well arranged, carefully tended, and most beneficial in their results. In these times hundreds of children are thrown upon the cold charity of the City, who at other seasons can live with their parents. This Society can do a great deal, and is doing wonderfully, but its energies are not half developed, simply from the lack of means. Does not this channel of Home Missionary work commend itself to the benevolent citizens of New-York? Is it not worth an effort to save these boys and girls from lives of sin and shame? Already several thousands have been taken to the West, settled in good homes and put on the track of future usefulness and possible greatness. Thousands more want to go—to go away from the temptations, the poverty, the privations and the wickedness of this modern Sodom, and to begin anew in a land where crowds are less frequent and chances more numerous. Money, books, clothes, provisions, coal, bedding of all kinds—anything and everything that man can use or woman need will be cheerfully received, thankfully acknowledged, and fittingly applied. Now is the time to do good, if ever; ten dollars or ten bed-quilts given at this time will be of more actual service than ten times that amount given next Summer, and we earnestly recommend this enterprise to the investigation, the liberality, the patronage and the sympathy of the public, feeling sure that a better channel for conveying bounty to the deserving poor cannot be found here or elsewhere. "Whoso giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord." *Verbum sapientibus. Nuff ced.*

Poverty in the City.

ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an editorial of yesterday's TIMES it is assumed that the "natural remedy of poverty" is the emigration of the poor from the City. And as most of the indigence among us every Winter is occasioned by the increased expenses of living and the scarcity of employment, the inference appears just. "The West," you say, "needs industrious and sober laborers. Why not connect supply and demand by sending the unemployed into the interior? The question is asked," you affirm, "each Winter, and no one ventures to answer it." Allow me to say that the question proposed has been pretty fully considered and answered. There is much plausibility and force in your presentation of the question. But there are serious practical difficulties in the way; and as misapprehensions prevail on the subject, it appears important to present a few statements which may tend to set the matter in a clear light.

The Annual Report of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, in 1858, contained a tabular exhibit of 9,655 families aided by it in January of the trying winter of 1857. An analysis of the table showed that there was too little probability of improving their condition, or of relieving the City, by endeavors to send them into the country, to warrant much expenditure of means or efforts for that object. As the conclusions, however, should in such a matter, be derived from facts rather than inferences, special investigations were made the following year (1859), in order to ascertain how many of the families assisted by the Association, having male heads, were qualified, if sent into the interior, to care for themselves and households; or what number were competent and willing to encounter the trials and difficulties of life at the West. The inquiries were thus specific, in order to reach and bring to light the different kinds of incompetency that were found to exist among those that were aided by charity. For it should be borne in mind that some have feeble bodies and cannot work; some with robust frames have weak minds, and are mentally disqualified to provide for themselves, or others; then again, there are those who are so morally depraved, drunken, idle and dissolute, as to unfit them for being anything better than paupers and dependants, while their families are proper subjects for relief. Thorough investigations were made in each of the twenty-two Wards, of which the following condensed abstracts are specimens:

In the Third and Fifth Wards, 683 families were relieved. Some of the heads of families were firemen on steamships, some stevedores, many longshoremen, porters, &c.; and after careful inquiry, it could not be ascertained that any would consent to leave the City. *In the Fourth Ward* 272 families were assisted, none of whom were willing to leave the City, or whose removal to the country would be likely to improve their condition. *In the Seventh Ward* 503 families were aided, and so few were the persons both fit and willing to migrate, that it was believed the Association might safely assume the responsibility of sending all into the country disposed to go, who came within its scope. *In the Eighth Ward* 471 families were relieved, but not one per cent. of all the male heads of such families were considered qualified to care for themselves or households if sent into the interior. But space will not permit, nor is it necessary to extend these abstracts, for the returns from all the remaining Wards were similar to the preceding. The facts submitted suggest a few remarks.

First—The most remarkable feature in these returns, is their unanimity. The Secretaries and visitors of the Association were requested to ascertain and report the number of the poor in their respective sections, that would be available in a scheme of emigration to the country. Pursuing their inquiries under the advantages of an intimate personal knowledge of the laboring classes, their united testimony is, that few, if any such persons can be found—not one such case, in fact, being reported. This result is of great practical moment to the community, to the poor, and to this Association, inasmuch as it shows that whatever may be the effect of other schemes for the purpose, but little reliance is to be placed on the voluntary migration of the poor, for the relief of the City. If the investigations had shown that among the families aided, there were those who were willing to migrate, of such a character as to induce the belief that in no other way could they be so well or so permanently benefitted as by their removal to the country, then the question of their removal, either by this organization or other agencies, would have been a proper subject for consideration and action. But when the reports which represent the united and independent testimony of more than 400 visitors of the poor, show that there are but few, if any such families in the scope of its operations who are fit or willing, that can be removed, the impracticability of relieving the community of the needy and suffering by such means, is most manifest.

Second—That many of the indigent in the City may be benefitted by removal to the country there can be no doubt, and, acting on the belief, this Association has endeavored in all practical ways to aid their migration. As proper cases have appeared, much also has been done in this direction by individual energy and liberality; and much more by the Commissioners of Emigration, who, having in charge alien emigrants, "provided, relieved and forwarded," of that class into the country the past year, 21,790 persons.

Third—Conceding, for the sake of argument, that all persons temporally in want, who are fit and willing to go into the country, were sent there either at the expense of the City or of this Association, what would be the result? It follows that the knowledge of this fact would attract to the City multitudes of others, both from our own interior and from abroad, equally needy and deserving; these being sent gratuitously away, others would press in, and so onward with increasing numbers *ad infinitum*, always leaving the demand unsatisfied, and the community in as burdened a state as it it was before anything of the kind had been attempted.

Fourth—These statements verify by indubitable facts the soundness of the principles adopted by the Association, and which from time to time have been reiterated, to wit: to do nothing for the poor in cases where they can do better for themselves; nor yet to assume such responsibilities for their employment as are in conflict with those settled self-regulating principles which define the necessary limits of supply and demand.

It may be observed, of the 9,655 families referred to, 3,354 were reported as laborers—that is, persons representing families, having no mechanical skill or trade; 2,770 washerwomen of a similar class, also representing families; and 2,719 sewing-women, some being single persons, others having families. Besides the occupations named, the returns show the relief of 1,256 persons, connected with 111 different mechanical trades or pursuits. A large proportion of all the families aided was represented by widows or deserted wives with children. According to the State Census of 1855, there were 8,273 sewing women in this City; of that number, 2,719 were aided by this Association, or about 30 per cent.; and of the whole number assisted but about 12½ per cent. were mechanics or artisans.

The inquiries, in short, discovered that there are but few who come upon the lists of recipients who, under any circumstances, would be fit to undertake the battle of life at the West, and fewer still that would be willing to do so. Those who would probably be successful can generally find employment here—peculiar emergencies excepted—and care not to change. It should be remembered that a large proportion of the cases needing aid are widows with families, or women abandoned by their husbands.

Of the male heads of families, it may be remarked, that some have frail constitutions, others have chronic diseases, some have unsuitable trades, and others families that cannot be removed. During the greater part of the year the whole are employed, but there are always portions of the year in which work fails. It would seem impossible so to adjust the supply to the demand, that they should exactly fit each other, or that the entire population should at all times be profitably employed. There must be an excess of laborers during the Winter months, and the problem is to reduce it to the smallest amount.

Such is the present condition of large masses of our deserving and industrious poor. The labor contractions consequent upon the season, which are greatly aggravated by the sudden and unlooked-for pressure, has brought multitudes in our City to the sad alternatives of gratuitous relief or starvation.

ROBERT M. HARTLEY.

No. 39 BIBLE HOUSE, New-York.

ART-GOSSIP.

In common with many lovers of the beautiful and masterly in Art, we have been charmed with the exquisite picture of "Cinderella" and her scornful sisters by VAN LERIUS, which is now on exhibition at the rooms of SCHAUS, on Broadway. The old story, in which our youthful imagination used to revel, and which inspired in us an early love for poor shoeless maidens, and a hearty contempt for haughty unkind sisters, is faithfully depicted by the artist, who wields a master's pencil, and who, for boldness of touch, elaboration of detail, felicitous blending of positive color and judicious use of natural tints, is deserving of the highest commendation. No picture has been for a long time exhibited in New-York which is so admirably adapted to please the public artistic eye as this, and we are glad to learn that Mr. SCHAUS declines to sell it, preferring to retain it, as a permanent and attractive feature to his already popular gallery.

The Marquis of Chandos who, with his family, traveled in the suite of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, took with him to England quite a number of paintings, representing the peculiar features of different sections of this country. Amongst others he had several by SONNTAG, of the Virginia scenery, by which he was particularly struck. Since his return, friends of the Marquis have ordered from SONNTAG duplicates and other originals from similar parts of the country. One very beautiful effect, painted by this successful artist, is now on exhibition and for sale at the rooms of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, and is a mate to the largest one ordered for Chandos. It is called "Sunset in Cumberland Valley," and is considered one of the finest productions of his wonderful pencil. He is also painting a large piece called "Spirit of the Alleghanies."

At the Old Dusseldorf Rooms are exhibited several very fine paintings. PAGE'S "Moses on Horeb" is one of them. The head of the patient Patriarch is said to be a portrait of the senior PAGE, but, unless we are very much at fault, the artist has reproduced his own cranium—slightly flattured to be sure;—but, on the whole, good. ROSSITER is represented by his three ancient pictures, in which the Prophet Jeremiah is seen lamenting with the captives of Babylon, Noah and his family are earnestly watching for the return of the ambassadorial dove, and Miriam, with the clashing cymbals in her hand, rejoices and exults over the destruction of Pharaoh's host. A picture by ROSENBERG, of "COLUMBUS landing on the shores of the New World," is the same which was exhibited at the last year's Academic display; but as it has now the advantages of a good place and excellent light, it appears to much better advantage and is one of the best things in the room. "Parisina," by GANTALDI, illustrating BYRON'S celebrated poem of the same name, is a picture of great merit, and was formerly at l'Exposition Universal. It is considered the finest picture in the room. Its color is very strong and very beautifully and skillfully managed.

At a meeting of the artists, held last week, it was resolved to continue the system of periodical reunions, but to limit the number this season to two rather than three. The receptions will be given in January and February. The Committee who have charge of them are Messrs. LAUNT THOMPSON, W. OLIVER STONE and G. A. BAKER.

DERBY contemplates furnishing and fitting up a room over his gallery, to be used as an artist's lounging room, where the gentlemen of the pencil and the brush can exchange ideas, compare notes, and have a good time generally.

An exquisitely accurate copy of HOGARTH'S "Calais Gate," quite small, has been privately shown during the past week. Its fortunate possessor may well be content with the ownership of a piece on which LESLIE bestowed so much valuable time.

GIGNOUX (*père*) announced, some time since, his intention to sell his collection, but owing to the press in money circles he has concluded to wait till Spring, at which time he will go to Europe.

KENSETT is painting a quiet water view, taken from the Massachusetts coast, in the vicinity of Lynn.

STONE says he has as much as he can attend to in his specialty, which is the painting of "lovely children and interesting ladies."

BROWN'S picture of the "Bay of New-York" has been sent to the Prince of Wales. GEORGE WARD NICHOLS, of the Crayon Art Gallery, will soon follow it with two of the same artists' finest works, which, in common with the present to His Royal Highness, he will exhibit to the Londoners. Mr. NICHOLS will be the bearer of the letter of presentation, which was written by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, and subscribed to by the donors.

The Brooklyn artists have determined to have a reception similar to those so popular in this City. A committee, composed of Gignoux, Brown, Williamson, Oerbel and Chappel, has been appointed, and the preliminary arrangements are completed. Why would it not be a good idea to give it the reception rooms of the Academy of Music. No better inauguration could be desired.

HAYS has for some time past been reviving sundry reminiscences of his Rocky Mountain tour. One of the best of them is a bit of prairie, introducing divers dogs, about the size of your hat, who possess to all appearances all the properties of the fox, the dog and the cat. His studies were made at the dog camps, some of which are miles in extent.

CHURCH having made a name, is crowded with work and annoyed by visitors. He has furnished a picture of most wonderful color called the "Star of Bethlehem;" a landscape called the "Storm Clearing up," and is chalking on a large piece, picturing the icebergs, in which he intends spreading both himself and his paint to an extent most gratifying to know.

WM. HART is at work for that most constant patron of art, the Methodist Repository of Cincinnati. He is painting a picture of Mount Deseret, which is to be engraved by SMILEY, and which will add much to his reputation as a faithful portraiter of Nature.

HUNTINGTON has had a large picture under hand for a year past. He will not exhibit to the public for some time yet, but is working with an eye to a future enhancement of his already brilliant present. The work is national in its character and of a very popular subject.

GOTT has issued a bust of Rev. Dr. TYNG, which is a most desirable likeness of that eminent divine.

CARPENTER has for the Dartmouth class of 1860 finished a likeness of Prof. AIKEN, of that college, which an untruthful critic might call a "speaking likeness." It does everything but speak,—it looks as if it would like to speak, and is an admirable portrait and eminently gratifying to those who ordered it.

The "Bay of Fundy" is still on the easel of WM. BRADFORD.

WILLIAMSON, of Brooklyn, who is one of the finest fruit painters in this country, is quietly and steadily progressing on an immense picture called the "Battle of Saratoga;"—immense in length, immense in width—a big thing—which, as a landscape, will be exquisite, as a portrait accurate, and as a historical reminiscence interesting and popular.

At the Crayon Art Gallery are some beautiful water-pieces by HILL; cucumbers, green and succulent; apples, tempting and bright; and hollyhocks, brilliant and perfect. They are well worth a visit.

We have admired, with zeal, three original pencilings of M. RETSCH, which SCHAUS guards most jealously at his rooms on Broadway. They represent a comical ideality of a "Market Woman," a sweetly conceived "Ave Maria," and a roguish depiction of a "Love Letter." There is also there a peculiarly arranged water-coloring by HAMMON, of Paris, called "Weber's Last Inspiration," picturing the great composer at an old-fashioned square piano, pale and wrapt in unearthly communion, receiving from the spirit of music the exquisite harmonies and melodies with which his pen has since flooded the musical world. We would also mention an Artist's proof of MERLE'S picture of the "Christian Martyr," engraved by COZZENS, of London, in the perfection of art, and an Auchenbach sea piece—displaying with great vigor and power the danger of "A Vessel in the Breakers."

New-York is kindly cared for by the artistic world. No city on this continent is so bountifully supplied with worthy works of art in every line as this. Native artists thrive with us, and foreign artists flood us with their best efforts, having learned by experience that the time has passed when New-Yorkers would buy the most outrageous libels upon, artprovided a sufficiently extravagant price was demanded therefor.

PERSONAL.

The editor of the Savannah (Geo.) *Republican* has a few words to

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

Views Regarding the Question of Secession.

Indications of Sentiment North and South.

THE O'CONOR UNION MEETING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I think well of Union meetings, and would of this, had it not been one-sided, placing in the Chair an Ultra, in opposition to the sentiment of this our community, and summing up with resolutions which are better calculated, if not intended, for the basis of a party, than for the harmony of differing minds; and concluding with the nomination of a Committee to visit the South, on which I hope Mr. Fillmore will not consent to embark—having a reputation that is national, and highly valuable for peace and unity when called out by common consent of his old and numerous friends and fellow-citizens, including the dominant party.

The meeting was by private invitation. The parties to it declare, in their proceedings, their sense of the danger, even of the actual dissolution, of the empire, and their aim to avoid this peril if possible, while they throw the whole responsibility on their neighbors, the dominant political party, and take on themselves all the labor and the honor of confronting it. This is hardly fair in a Union meeting, and not likely to be successful. It rather increases the evil. They should have a large and well-known sprinkling of the dominant party among them, in order to constitute a plausible meeting, and to secure the confidence of the disaffected South.

The remarks of the orator are in harmony with the one-sided body in meeting. Many good things they said, but these are strongly mixed up with others of doubtful and evil tendency. They hold the North wholly to blame for the present crisis, they justify the South. The President, O'Conor, says: I see that there is an imperious necessity, if the South cannot otherwise protect itself against the aggressive spirit of the North, a real necessity for this act of *Secession*." Again; "there is no source of evil whatever in the North, except the honest, conscientious mistake of the honest, conscientious people of the North, who have drunk into their bosoms this dreadful error—to crush out and trample upon the system of Slavery; misled and deceived in a very great degree, not by politicians, but by moral lecturers and ministers of the Gospel."

This language suits the parties to the meeting, but others not invited, are stout to deny the foul charge, among whom are the dominant party and clergy of the North; a charge so foul and so contrary to truth that the remote South can hardly be excused for entertaining it, except for the testimony of such Union savers as were gathered in this meeting, who appear to make love to our Southern cousins by calumniating their own brothers. Nothing can well be darker for the Union than this picture of a Northern Union meeting for the satisfaction of the South.

Hope springs up, however, from an unexpected source; the three thousand pulpits that were pouring forth thunders against Slavery in the canvass between Buchanan and Fremont, have in the last canvass been almost silent. Messrs. O'Conor and McKeon, both draw comfort for the meeting out of this *mention*, for it is no fact. It is true that the pulpit was loud upon the tyrannical course of the last Administration in relation not to Slavery in its own borders, but to Slavery forced upon the freemen of Kansas,—a course that cost Mr. Pierce his New-Hampshire, and which has deservedly cost Mr. Buchanan his Pennsylvania, and has also cost the Democratic Party their dominion. The Northern pulpit has had no occasion in the last canvass, to open upon this subject, Kansas having disposed of it herself.

And it is much to be regretted that intelligent freemen should mistake, and so mistake, the action of the pulpit in favor of the rights of oppressed freemen in a free Territory, as if it were an attack upon Slavery in its own borders. It is not thus the Union will be saved; it is rather the way it has come into danger. Perversion of the truth in respect to the designs of the Republican Party, furnishes the great staple of the Secessionists. It is by the calumny of neighbors and of fellow-citizens that the South have been brought to believe that the dominant party of the North are organized and armed and prepared, on the day of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, to commence a raid upon the Slave States, with a view to set all the slaves free.

Mr. O'Conor and his associates are just to the North, though wholly inconsistent with himself, when he says, "I have no fear of the dishonest politicians of the North. I have no fear of those who are denominated the leaders of the North." Both the masses and the leaders of the North are in the main honest, and it is only necessary to a Union meeting to set forth this truth, and on the basis of it build a system of resolutions and measures conformable to it, in order fully to satisfy the South.

It is a pity the orator could not have held to this just opinion to the end of his speech, but he returns to his delusion while seeking to restrain the South in their discontent until, he says, we, the gentlemen in meeting, shall have had an opportunity to overthrow "a party who believe it a duty to suppress and crush out Slavery." So all the speech and Union effort of the meeting ends in the necessity of pulling down the dominant political party of the North, not that these gentlemen may become dominant, but only to save the Union of the States.

One thing deserves attention: "Now, gentlemen, there is no inhumanity, there is no selfishness," says Mr. O'Conor; "there is nothing men can find fault with in laying down the rule, that America was made for a free white Caucasian race and its development; America for the white Caucasian; Africa for the negro." That is the very truth; we want the free Territories for freemen—America for our own white race, and not for negroes—least of all for negro slaves. The South have their mixture. We will never intermeddle with their lot or portion; but we maintain our own lot and resolution—America for whites, Africa for negroes. H. D. W.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few days ago, in the hope of contributing something toward quieting the passions of our people and to assist reason again to assume her sway over the minds of men, I submitted several amendments of the Constitution to the consideration of gentlemen from all sections of the country. They met the approval of many who are regarded as "extremists" on the Slavery question. That they may be discussed by the public, will you please give them a place in the Times. They are as follows:

ARTICLE.

Section 1. Territory may be acquired by treaty, but not otherwise.

Sec. 2. The white inhabitants of any Territory, numbering 20,000, shall have the right to elect all officers necessary for its government, under rules prescribed by an act of Congress, and the Legislature thereof may determine to recognise Slavery or not, during Territorial existence.

Sec. 3. Whenever any Territory, preparatory to its assuming State sovereignty, having white inhabitants equal to the number required for a Representative in Congress, and having submitted its Constitution to a vote of the people, applies for admission, it shall be admitted into the Union, whatever may be its provisions in regard to Slavery, upon an equal footing with the original States.

Sec. 4. The Congress shall not interfere with Slavery where it exists under the sanction of law; nor shall it prohibit the transportation of slaves from one Slave State to another.

The first section makes Constitutional in the future what, in the past, we have done in defiance of the Constitution. The acquisition of Territory is an act of too much magnitude to be done by joint resolution, (as in the case of Texas,) and should only be accomplished under the solemnity of treaty stipulations.

What is yielded by the second section? The man who thinks that Congress has the right, under the Constitution as it now exists, to prohibit Slavery in the Territories, and the man who denies the right, simply consents to authorise the people of the Territories to determine the question for themselves! Is that unjust or unequal to any portion of the country?

What will be its effect? No one, not even Mr. Yancey, supposes it to be possible to make any of our present Territories into Slave States, even in the absence of Congressional restriction. The most extreme restrictionist does not propose to apply the restriction to organized Territories. The bills submitted at the last session of Congress, for the organization of the new Territories, did not contain a prohibition. All the Territory, now in our possession is, therefore, secure to freedom.

If other Territory shall be acquired, the people of the future may be presumed to be quite as wise, as patriotic and as capable of self-government as those of the present time. I am willing to leave the question with them, to settle as may be deemed right under the circumstances which may then exist.

Some may object because "Slavery" is mentioned. It is said that Mr. Madison did not desire the word "slave" in the original Constitution, because he was unwilling that posterity should know that Slavery had ever existed in the United States. Did he suppose that History would fail to record the fact? It is too inexorable for that. It is a reality, and must be so considered and controlled.

The third and fourth sections make Constitutional what many now think doubtful rights.

The Constitution, so amended, will secure the people of all sections all the rights for which they ought to contend; and then modify the Fugitive Slave law so as to make it less obnoxious, (and thereby more effective,) and public opinion will soon repeal all personal liberty laws.

This accomplished, the same fraternal feeling which existed among our fathers will be revived among their children, and we shall soon wonder how it happened that we ever permitted ourselves to become so estranged.

The prayers of those who founded this Republic ascended to heaven for its perpetuity, and I am one of those who believe that the God of the Universe means that it shall be perpetual! PUBLIAS.

ALABAMA.

DISUNION MOVEMENTS IN ALABAMA—ANTICIPATED INSURRECTIONS—ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Montgomery, Ala., Saturday, Dec. 15, 1860.

While all eyes are directed to the unprofitable discussions of the National Capital, perhaps, merely by way of change, a word or two from the seat of war that is to be may not be uninteresting. We have all been reading of wars off in Russia, off in India, off in Italy, but the whirligig of Time has brought round its swing, and to-day the fierce Goddess rends her robes and shakes her bloody locks in our own streets.

A few weeks ago an attempt was made to burn the State Capitol in this city. The fire was discovered, and no injury resulted; but scarcely had the excitement attendant upon this attempt died away, when the word went round that the lock of the Powder-magazine had been tampered with; and, still later, a boy had been met in the night by a closely muffled stranger, and questioned as to the location of the Armory. It was in consequence of these somewhat suspicious circumstances, the timid ones say, that the military companies of the city have been ordered to place a nightly guard upon each of these points, viz.: the Capitol, Magazine, Armory. The knowing ones, however, declare that the real object of these guards is to give the companies a preparatory taste of service. Whatever is the trouble, it is certain that morning and evening our streets are enlivened by the marching to the sound of the fife of little squads of soldiers to relieve the guards of the previous night.

The ladies a few days since expressed their sympathy with these movements, by presenting to one of the companies a banner decorated with fifteen stars, and the motto—"Alabama fears no coercion." Appropriate speeches were made, and the other companies ripped off from their banners the superfluous stars. Last evening a new company was formed, composed chiefly of the Douglas men of the place. This is the fifth organization in this city. How much this class of subjects is now occupying the public attention is shown by the fact that a meeting called for the purpose of petitioning the Governor to convene the Legislature, in order that laws granting to the Banks a suspension of specie payments might be passed, was entirely devoted to the discussion of the military defences of the State.

There is now a good deal of excitement in the streets on account of the intelligence which has just been received, that the plan for an extensive insurrection among the negroes has been discovered in a neighboring county; the plan was to rise during the festivities of the holidays, massacre the whites, &c. The accounts are that two white men have been taken, as instigators, and are about to be hung. Our Vigilance Committee are on the alert for the outcropping of a similar spirit in this vicinity, and all voters not belonging to the military companies are to be called upon to act as patrol during the next few weeks. Not much fear is entertained that in case of a war with the North, which is now generally expected, there will be anything to be feared from the slaves. Occasionally an overseer, standing alone among a hundred negroes who know him only as their master, suggests such a chance, but the general impression is that one white man with a revolver can hold in awe and even repulse a hundred men of the other color. May the personal sympathies of the negroes never be so weakened, or their instigators so numerous, as to show the tremendous error of such a calculation.

The Governor has fixed upon Dec. 24 as the day for the election of delegates to the Convention. Advices from the different counties show the Secessionists unquestionably in the majority; still there are several counties which will send strong coöperative delegates. The probabilities of these men being able to accomplish anything, however, are now very much weakened by the failure of all compromise efforts at Washington. The fact is, most of the people realize none of the advantages of the Union, and therefore anticipate no disadvantages from its dissolution. I do not believe that there is any hope that this movement will stop until at least a majority of the people are taught by the unsatisfactoriness and dissensions of the new Confederation the true value of the Federal Union.

The Commissioner to be sent by this State to South Carolina, you have doubtless already learned is not Mr. Yancey, as has been announced, but John A. Elmore—a reliable man of the old conservative party. The first steps of the new *régime* were seen the other day in the person of a gentleman going the rounds to make collections for the Minute Men of this city.

The *Herald* tells us that many manufacturers among you are making preparations to move South. Do these men know that the theory of the South is to winnow the population entirely of this last element?

The criterion of citizenship suggested by a friendly correspondent of one of our papers is marriage with a Southerner or the ownership of a negro. BRECKINRIDGE.

A PLAN OF COMPROMISE.

New-York, Monday, Dec. 10.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If consistent, I would like to propose, through the columns of the Times, a mode of adjustment of the present great political agitation, which in itself may be as acceptable to our Southern brethren as I am sure it would be to ourselves of the North.

Half the outer world, and, I may say, half of our citizens themselves, are as ignorant of the cause of grievance on the part of the South as they are also of the line of policy which is the *true* feeling at the North.

Why not, then, let a convention of Southern men—say five representatives from each Southern State—be called for, and assemble at some central point south of Mason & Dixon's line, and there, after due consideration, adopt such resolutions as, in the present emergency, may be presented to the North as a requirement of redress, or, in other words, their "*ultimatum*." Then let another assemblage from the North—say seven members from each Northern State—three Republicans, three Democrats, and one American—to be appointed by the several State Central Committees, meet in debate, and decide upon the grievances at issue, and adopt such measures as justice to ourselves, our honor and our country may require.

Yours truly, THE MAJOR.

LETTER FROM A WESTERN MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

The *Ohio State Journal* publishes a letter which it has received from a member of the present Congress, in whose judgment, it says, implicit confidence may be placed:

Washington City, Friday, Dec. 7, 1860.

My Dear Sir: It is now manifest that the Union will be dissolved. It is idle to deceive ourselves or the people of our State. No earthly power can prevent the Gulf States—except, perhaps, Louisiana—from going out of the Union. Call it secession or revolution—the fact still stares us in the face. We are drifting to a separation; and the only question is, Where shall be the line? I need not say the Northern States and the Northern people are unitedly opposed to disunion. Patriotism and interest alike forbid it. From a free conference with Representatives from the border Slave States, I am convinced they are opposed to disunion. But the Gulf States are fierce for it, and the fear is that sectional pride and a *common institution* will lead the border States, one by one, to join in the movement.

A month ago Lincoln's election was the pretext. *Now it is admitted that the scheme has been long concocted.* You know the attempt was made in 1850, but the disunionists were beaten at home. Douglas' fatal Kansas bill is the entering wedge. The strife for Kansas, the treason of Buchanan, the Lecompton Constitution, the break up at Charleston, are principal links in the chain; and now the leaders in the movement will precipitate a revolution. What shall we do? Shall such men rule us any longer? Shall we yield to their demands? Ohio and Kentucky could easily settle matters. There is no practical point of difference between the border States not easily adjusted. But we are likely to be drawn into hostile camps. The Cotton States demand slave protection, revival of the Slave-trade, a Southern Confederacy, Cuba, and the absorption of Mexico. We have paid for Texas, Louisiana and Florida. *We must and will have the free navigation of the Mississippi.* A civil war is imminent. Again I ask, what shall we do? I answer, let us abandon the attempt to cook up a sickly compromise with the Cotton States. They are our enemies now, and weak concessions will make them despise us. *Let us preserve, and consolidate, if we can, our Union with the border States, including North Carolina and Tennessee. Let us look to Mexico, now intensely hostile to Texas and Slavery, for a noble field for free institutions in the South, and Canada in the North.* Let the Cotton States alone. Without army, navy, without schools or colleges—with but few productions they would be *Africanized* in a single generation. They are now, and always have been the disturbing element in American politics. We can always buy their cotton, and perhaps better without the Union than with it. *They must have our corn, bacon, and flour, or starve.* Aside from the noble idea of "The Union, one and indivisible," we would lose but little by a separation from them.

It, however, the line of separation should be the line between the Free and the Slave States, then we have the "irrepressible conflict" in earnest. Our border States have really no cause for quarrel. They have every interest to be united—nothing but Slavery to separate them. A thousand curses on the institution! *It could not flourish or even exist in Kentucky or Virginia if the Slave-trade were reopened.* It would not pay to either feed or breed slaves when they could be had at $100 a piece. Without Slavery, a free emigration would pour its healthy flood into these States. Property would advance, and the increased resources of these States would secure their attachment to the Union. Slavery would cease to throw its overshadowing influence over our politics. The antagonism of sections would disappear with all its bitter strife. Why can't we thus compromise? If not, then indeed we have only to choose between submitting to a narrow sectional oligarchy, based upon the labor of slaves, and civil war.

THE CHARLESTON FORTS.

MEANS OF DEFENCE—BATTERIES ERECTED AGAINST FORT MOULTRIE, &C.

The Boston *Atlas* publishes the following private letter to a gentleman in that City, which gives an interesting account of affairs at Charleston. The writer was at one time connected with the Army, but resigned his commission some years since. He speaks, therefore, somewhat more as an expert than many who have written: Charleston, Dec. 13, 1860.

Dear ——: In my travel northward I arrived at this place three days ago, and have waited here partly with a hope to see my friend the Major, without being interfered with by any of the spies and sneaks that so abound here in these troublous times, and partly with a notion of seeing some of the military preparations that are going on.

Through the criminal neglect of the authorities at Washington the defence of the forts in the harbor will depend more on their intrinsic strength than on any power that can be brought against their assailants. Moultrie ought to be garrisoned by 800 men, and Sumter by 500, and Castle Pinckney by at least 200. The fortifications at Charleston would entitle it, in case of a foreign war and a siege, to the dignity at least of a brigade post, and here we have now, with a prospect of isolation from the city, whence in war the soldiers would derive their principal succors, and with that city at war with the forts, a petty skeleton of a major's command—two incomplete companies. But Maj. Anderson, who won his brevet at the bloodiest battle ever fought, Molino del Ray, is determined that no court-martial shall ever censure him for cowardice or neglect of duty, and that the country shall say, had the President done his duty half as well as he, no blood would have dimmed the lustre of fraternal arms.

Fort Moultrie, the only garrisoned place, is situated on Sullivan's Island, and is an irregular fortification, of about the size and look of Fort Independence, but approaching nearer to the parallelogram in form. The four angles of this parallelogram are protected by outworks of the Redan form, and the whole fort is surrounded by a moat, which has been carefully cleared lately, and which is completely commanded by flanking guns on the out-works. Outside of the moat is a glacis, or sloping wall, of sand and loam, turfed over, and swept by the guns of the fort in every direction. The counterscarp is defended from escalade by palisades, projecting downward, with sharpened ends. Over 150 men have been constantly engaged in the work of clearing the defences of the accumulated sand drift of years, since the secession epidemic began to spread, and it is just possible that these may turn out in the end to be enlisted men of engineers, and combatants in any fracas that may ensue. Sullivan's Island is said to be extensively mined, and it may happen, that in case of an assault, some gentlemen will find themselves travelling skyward under the propulsive force of gunpowder. Against this fort the Secessionists are erecting two batteries, one at the end of the island and the other on the mainland. I do not know of their having any heavy guns or material of siege, but have heard of mortars being ordered from New-York. Sales of arms to Secessionists would seem to be treason, but the mercantile conscience is elastic.

Fort Sumter stands near the middle of the harbor, at the edge of the channel. This has no garrison, but has about 100 to 150 workmen engaged in putting the defences in order and mounting the guns (*enlisted men of engineers?*). This fort is said to contain an immense quantity of powder, shot and shell, mounts 140 cannon, many of them ten-inch shot, and shell guns of great range and accuracy, and could be defended by a handful of men against an army.

Castle Pinckney derives its chief importance at this time from the fact that the city may be shelled from it. In a strategic point of view, it is of less importance than the others at the present crisis.

Another thing which makes me doubt the military ardor of the "cockades," is the fact that up to this day no gentleman has been found willing to be military engineer of the State in its approaching contest. The batteries I have spoken of are an amateur construction, built by ordinary laborers. And no systematic assault on Moultrie could be made without a well-constructed pontoon train, under the charge of an experienced military engineer. This can hardly yet be had; and so, in spite of the talk of the fire-eaters, I do not think that any immediate systematic assault on Fort Moultrie will be had.

SCHEMES IN VIRGINIA FOR PERPETUATING SLAVERY.

From the Richmond Examiner.

Pittsylvania, C. H., Dec. 3, 1860.

A few ideas as to *how* Slavery can be preserved in Virginia. The citizens of the metropolis may not know of the alarming extent to which the Abolition sentiments of the North have, and are now, spreading in the rural districts of Virginia; but I say from *positive knowledge*, that there are many, *very* many, (I am afraid to express an opinion as to numbers,) in our State who are *Abolitionists at heart*, and many even express themselves *freely* upon our court greens in opposition to the institution. Very great efforts are being made by the people of the North to extend this sentiment through the aid of emissaries and other means which promise success; and that which kindles the blaze of opposition more than any other cause, is the idea among the *poor non-slaveholding* class, that Slavery is an *aristocratic* institution, for the benefit of the *rich* at the expense of the *poor*. No sane man can deny that Abolitionism is increasing *in* the State, and unless some step is taken to check its growth by *indentifying* the institution with the *whole* population, it will be driven from the State at no very distant day by being rendered *unsafe* among its enemies. I am, therefore, after mature reflection, in favor of *exempting slaves from levy under execution* to the number of two to each male inhabitant, as the *best* means of *identifying* the institution with the whole people. Under such a law as this, every poor man (who now dislikes the institution because he thinks it aristocratic) who is overwhelmed with debt, and unable to collect a hundred dollars' worth of property around him, would foster his means, save his little earnings, and strain every nerve to gather together enough money to purchase a female negro infant; and would, as soon as possible, himself become a slave-owner, *because* (among other reasons) he had regarded it as a badge of *aristocracy*. The capital thus secured to him would be as it were a *sinking* fund, from which he might in time get a sufficient start to relieve himself from debt. In five years from the passage of the law nearly every voter in Virginia would own a slave, and the institution would become permanent.

To all the objections which may be urged against the law, I simply say, it is *demanded by the necessities of the institution in Virginia, and, therefore is advisable. Necessity is king*; all must bow in submission to its iron rule. Most dishonest men are made so from necessity; and as this law would tend to relieve their necessities, it would tend to make them honest. The necessities of Slavery in Virginia demand protection, and unless we do extend that protection as an effect to the abolitionizing influence of the North, I would advise all slave-owners in the State to seek a more secure locality by emigrating South. And unless this protection is granted, this emigration will commence in earnest, and thus, by decreasing the slave interest in the State, advance that of the Abolitionists. I am also much in favor of amending our State Constitution by the readoption of the property qualification, but *require the property owned, necessary to the exercise of the right of suffrage, to be negro property*; and with such a Constitution, and the Exemption Law, all the Abolitionists under the sun could not overturn Slavery in Virginia. But I am afraid this cannot be done; for it is an easy matter to grant privileges to the masses, but they can hardly be taken from them, except at the point of the bayonet.

MASSACHUSETTS PERSONAL LIBERTY LAW.

The Boston papers bring us the address to the citizens of Massachusetts regarding the Personal Liberty bill in that State, to which reference has been made by telegraph. After a few introductory remarks, the document asserts, that by the statute in question, Massachusetts has violated the great national compact. This law, and others of similar import, which have in view the obstruction of the Fugitive Slave law, are analyzed at length, and their unconstitutional provisions are pointed out. Is it consistent with the honor of the State that these laws should be permitted to exist any longer? Some say that they should not be repealed under threats. This the address admits—but they should be repealed under a love of right. Then, what meaning is there in the statement that there are threats made concerning them? None at all, for those who use them to further their ends do not desire their repeal; on the contrary, they wish them to stand, while those who truly love their country and are struggling to preserve its integrity, ask that they should be erased from the statute-books, that the South may no longer allege this injustice against the North. The address appeals to the integrity, the intelligence, the magnanimity and the patriotism of the citizens of Massachusetts to secure the repeal of these measures.

A FALSEHOOD DENIED.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Bulletin.

MORE ABOLITON EXCITEMENT AT FRIER'S POINT.

Under the above captivating notice, the city papers, of this morning, publish, upon what is stated as the authority of a letter received by a gentleman in this place, from Mr. Samuel J. Halle, of Frier's Point, a most startling account of the burning of gin houses, the violent execution of Northerners, and the resulting excitement of the people of Coahoma County upon the all-absorbing question of Slavery. Your readers, who are acquainted with the elements of our society, will not be surprised to know that there is not one word of truth in the whole fabrication; that *the statement, from beginning to end, is a palpable falsehood.* Some time since I saw a statement in some of the Memphis papers to the effect that an Abolitionist had been headed up, at Frier's Point, in a whisky barrel and rolled into the river. The statement was so absurd upon its face as not to require a reply.

Besides the great injury inflicted on a community by the publication of such falsehoods, great injustice results to the entire South, whereby the public mind is misled in relation to the cause which underlies the present movement in our section.

It is not true, as stated by our apologists at the North, reiterated by the President in his recent message to Congress, that the Southern planter is placed by the action of the Republican Party, in constant fear of a servile insurrection; that the Southern matron, with her tender babe in her arms, tremblingly retires at night, startled by each approaching footfall, breathes a prayer to the throne of heaven for the preservation of herself and her little ones, from the merciless slaughter of the fiercely cruel slave who stands ready to baptize his freedom in their blood.

No such hobgoblins haunt them; the most timid woman in the whole land sleeps undisturbed by any such idle forebodings! Ours is among the largest slaveholding communities in the South. Myself a planter in that community, I claim that on this point my testimony should be entitled to some weight. J. L. ALCORN.

LETTER FROM EX-SENATOR WILKINS, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Philadelphia *Press* publishes a letter from Hon. William Wilkins, of Pittsburgh, Penn., formerly United States Senator, member of the Cabinet, Minister to Russia, and Representative in the State Legislature. He frankly declares that his sympathies are with the South, and says that she has much to complain of in this incessant Anti-Slavery agitation and the passage of laws nullifying the Fugitive Slave law. These obnoxious measures, he urges, should be repealed at once, that the South may be reassured; but she should not condemn Mr. Lincoln without a hearing. She should wait for some open declaration of principles—for some overt act of administration. If resistance is to be made at all, it should be against the States which have legislated in a hostile manner towards the South, and not against the General Government, which has given her no cause of complaint. In conclusion, Mr. Wilkins says:

"At length I have brought my unsettled mind to the conclusion that secession cannot be peaceably effected. It must be by force, and is revolutionary. It is a *forcible dismemberment* of the entire Government. It is *disruption*. The Government is framed so compactly in all its parts; so solidly welded together; all its fibres so interwoven and knit into union and solid system, that to tear away one part you tear the whole fabric asunder. It cannot be peaceable, nor by consent. There is no authority or power to give consent. The Constitution looks to no event or catastrophe of the kind. No action of the Government, or any department of it, can assent to it. It is a voluntary, violent, and *ex parte* proceeding. A majority of the States are opposed to it; a great majority of the people are hostile to it; and men of every political party cry out against it. In this angry and warlike disruption of the compact, where shall we find our 'more perfect union;' the 'establishment of justice;' 'domestic tranquility;' 'provision for the common defence;' the 'promotion of the general welfare,' and the 'security of the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity.'"

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

GEORGIA.

The Milledgeville *Recorder* brings a full report of the meeting held in the Senate Chamber, on Dec. 14, by those members of the General Assembly favorable to coöperation. Hon. John Billups, of Clark, presided, and a Committee of twenty-two, having Mr. Quillian, of Gilmer, as Chairman, was appointed to prepare business for the meeting. After consultation, the Committee presented a series of resolutions with an address "to the people of South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, in delegate Conventions assembled, and to such other Southern States as may assemble before the meeting of the Georgia Convention." These documents were signed by fifty-two members of the Legislature who were in attendance at the meeting. The preamble acknowledges the importance of the crisis, and the resolutions repudiate the idea that either of the Slaveholding States will prove untrue to her own interests or the common cause, condemn the plan of secession first and coöperation afterwards, since it would inevitably create domestic dissension and strife, while consultation would insure the success of whatever plan of redress may be agreed on. The address urges these same views at greater length, and invites the appointment of delegates to a Southern Convention. "Our people," it says, "must be united. Our common interest must be preserved. Our common movement must be successful. Common dangers must be avoided. Our equality, our honor *shall be* preserved. All these can devise a coöperation. Not for our enemies, *but for ourselves, our* safety, *our* children, *our peace, our necessities,* we beseech you so to order your action as that consultation and coöperation shall not be defeated, but secured."

Senator Toombs, in the letter which the telegraph has already sketched, declares that the open and avowed object of Mr. Lincoln, and the great majority of the active men in his party, is ultimately to abolish Slavery in the United States. The first step towards this is driving it out of the Territories by law. The Southern States can rely upon but one safeguard against this action, and that is amendments to the Constitution. Having quoted the fifth article of that instrument, Mr. Toombs says:

"Thus, you perceive, the road is plain—it is easily tested; you can here find a test which ought to satisfy every honest resistance man in Georgia. Do this: Offer in Congress such amendments of the Constitution as will give you full and ample security for your rights; then if the Black Republican Party will vote for the amendments, or even a majority of them, in good faith, they can be easily carried through Congress; then I think it would be reasonable and fair to postpone final action until the Legislatures of the Northern States could be conveniently called together for definite action on the amendments. If they intend to stop this war on your rights and your property, they will adopt such amendments at once in Congress; if they will not do this, you ought not to delay an hour after the 4th of March to secede from the Union. This is a constitutional and effectual ultimatum—means something—can be tested—can be tested at once. This will be putting planks where they are good for something, if they are the right kind of planks; but putting planks in your Georgia platform is putting them where our experience teaches us they are powerless for good, and only subject us to the jibes and jeers of our enemies. A cart-load of new planks in the Georgia Platform will not redress one wrong, nor protect one right of the people of Georgia. Demand additional constitutional securities from your confederates; and if they are refused, confederate with such of them as are willing to grant them, or defend them yourselves."

Mr. Thomas R. R. Cobb, brother of Secretary Cobb, has yielded to the increasing sentiment in favor of coöperation. "Any haste," he says in a recent letter, "which one State shows to move in advance of another, will be construed into an appearance or a disregard to the will and action of others." He recommends that South Carolina, for instance, should pass an ordinance of secession not to take effect immediately, but on the 15th or 20th of February, some earlier day being named for a consultation of Commissioners from all the Southern States to make arrangements for stepping from one Union into another, which shall be based upon the Constitution of the United States. "All this," say Mr. Cobb, "can be consummated before the hated dynasty is inaugurated as our Government." He adds: "But two objections suggest themselves to my mind as to this course: First—By giving notice of an intention, the seceding State invites preparation by the General Government to defeat it. This may be avoided by provision in the Ordinance for earlier action in such an event. Second—Is such consultation and negotiation constitutional while we remain in the Union? I think it is on the part of a State seceding and only postponing the day of secession, while it might not be on the part of States purposing still to remain in the Union. I have said that the new Confederacy should be *based* upon the Constitution of the United States. Our people love that Constitution, while they are heartily sick of the Union. Of necessity some changes will be required, and the Convention of Delegates thus chosen could provide for such changes. Thus we could have true coöperation—that is, among States of similar views and intentions—and thus we could provide for an almost immediate discharge of all the functions of Government."

The Milledgeville correspondent of the Savannah *Republican* gives the following report of proceedings had in the House of Representatives, on Dec. 15, on the bill forbidding the levying of executions and other processes from the United States Court by the United States Marshals:

Mr. Anderson was opposed to the bill; so long as we remained *in* the Union, we were bound to respect the Constitution; this bill is nullification, it puts us in the same position as the nullifying States—while he was for immediate secession, he was opposed to nullification—he would do nothing that was revolutionary—our merchants had now but few judgments hanging over them—so far as the future is concerned, a mere time plea can stay the judgment for twelve months. His *only* opposition to the bill was its unconstitutionality.

The bill was recommitted, when Mr. Gibson offered an amendment, to make the provisions of this bill applicable only to citizens of such States as have nullified the Fugitive Slave law. Adopted.

Mr. Harris offered an amendment, that if the Federal Court shall decide this bill unconstitutional, any execution obtained prior to the Federal Court execution, which is stayed by the recent Bank Suspension bill, may come in and claim of the United States Marshals any money collected under a Federal Court execution. Adopted.

Mr. Hobbsly offered a substitute for the bill and amendments.

Mr. Humber was opposed to this whole legislation—we had been deprecating the course of those States which had passed Personal Liberty bills, and now we propose to enter upon a similar course of legislation. He held that so long as we were *in* the Union, we should do nothing to nullify the Federal Constitution. He would cheerfully come to the relief of the merchants.

Mr. Mintz did not know much of the Constitution, but the exigencies of the times demanded this bill, and he should vote for it.

Mr. Ector said he had no conscientious scruples about the Constitution—a compact broken on one side was no longer binding on the other—talk not to him about nullifying the Constitution—we had had no Government for ten years—United States Marshals had been shot down in the Northern States in carrying out the provisions of the Constitution and no cry of nullification had been made.

After some further discussion by Mr. Spraybery and McDonald, the previous question was called and Mr. Hobbsly's substitute was not adopted. Mr. Deloney's bill, as amended by Messrs. Gibson and Harris, was put upon its passage, and there were Ayes 47, Nays 63; so the bill was lost. Whereupon, Mr. Lewis, of Hancock, moved a resolution of sympathy and condolence to our merchants, and say to them, "God help them, for *we* cannot."

The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* is rejoiced at the continually accumulating evidence that the people of the South, and especially of Georgia, are settling down to a steady determination to have the matters in dispute between the North and South "honorably, peaceably, and finally adjusted, one way or another." It says:

"From a very large number of Counties in Georgia we have intelligence that *the people*, whose Government this was designed to be, whose interests are to be regarded and provided for, are for making one more united coöperative effort to have what we want in the Union, before we take the final step of dissolution. Many think that we can have what we demand, others think it impossible, but nearly all are now uniting on the *policy* of making the demand, so that the question may be speedily determined, and that for all time."

Judge Charles J. Jenkins, of the Supreme Court of Georgia, publishes a card, declining to be a candidate for the Convention, because the day fixed for the assembling is during term time.

The Cartersville *Express* flies their motto at the head of its columns: "Resistance to Lincoln is obedience to God."

ALABAMA.

As the telegraph has already announced, Hon. C. C. Clay has addressed a letter to Gov. Moore resigning his seat in the United States Senate, "to take effect on the 4th of March next, unless the State should, at an earlier day, dispense with my services in that body—as I fondly hope and expect—by seceding from the present Union and assuming the sovereign powers of a separate, free and independent Government, as of right and in duty bound she should do at the earliest practicable moment." He adjures slaveholders and non-slaveholders to remember that the "Republican Party propose to make the negro his equal in political and social privileges—going to the polls, the witness stand, the jury box, the representative hall, as the peer of the white man, and claiming his daughter in marriage, as is now done according to law in Massachusetts."

He adds: If, unhappily, Alabama should commit herself to voluntary dishonor and degradation, by remaining in the Union on terms of virtually admitted inferiority, little above colonial vassalage, I have not a sufficiently passive spirit and compliant temperament to represent her faithfully in her self-abasement. Accustomed to represent her as a peer among peers in a council of reputed ambassadors of sovereign States, I cannot consent to sink to the degraded level of a servile messenger of a conquered province, or hostage for its good behavior, in the presence of the haughty ambassadors of imperial sovereigns. Our Black Republican victors would not deign, as they, under the circumstances, ought not, to recognize me as an equal, or my constituents as the equal of theirs. They would dictate law for the government of Alabamians, without heeding whether it would be for their benefit or injury, and utterly regardless of my wishes or remonstrances, and demand of us unquestionable obedience, on the plea of compliance with the forms of the Constitution. I will never voluntarily consent to such official or personal servility, submit my neck to the galling yoke of abolition fanaticism, or humble my pride to receive tamely the chafing of Black Republican scorn and contumely, personified in senatorial robes, exultant in the consciousness of their power and our weakness, and doubly insolent in the knowledge of the completeness of their Anti-Slavery triumph, and of the overwhelming defeat of the South and her abject humiliation under it, indicative of "the end of the slave power," suggested by Seward, and its inevitable sequel, "the ultimate extinction of Slavery," predicted by Lincoln, and "universal emancipation," the cherished hope, aim and purpose of all abolitiondom.

Hon. John A. Campbell, Judge of the Supreme Court for the District of Alabama, has written a letter giving his views in regard to the present condition of public affairs. He enters elaborately into the character of the people of the North and the South, and defines the causes of the conflict between them. The controversy on the subject of Slavery is minutely traced from the adoption of the Federal Constitution to the election of Mr. Lincoln, and in view of all that has occurred, and appreciating the present condition of the South, he arrives at the following conclusions:

First, That the election of Mr. Lincoln does not afford sufficient ground for the dissolution of the Union.

Second—That the great subject of disturbance, that of Slavery in the Territories, rests upon a satisfactory foundation, and that we have nothing to ask except that the *status quo* be respected.

Third—That the subject of the rendition of fugitive slaves can be adjusted to the satisfaction of the injured property-holder, and without dishonor to ourselves.

Fourth—That in relation to the maintenance of the rights we have, or those that have been defeated or impaired, and in whatever concerns the subjects of contumely and insult we complain of, there may be sufficient cause for increased vigilance, for preparation, for alliance among the Southern States, for the demand of new guarantees, but not for disunion, until there is a refusal of redress. In my opinion, separate State action will result in the discredit and defeat of every measure for reparation or security.

I have thus stated my opinion at large. I need not state to you that my connection with the Federal Government has continued till this time rather in deference to the inclinations of others, and upon public considerations, than from any desire on my part to hold my office.

My commission would not be affected by the action of the State. But I determined, many years ago, that my obligation was to follow the fortunes of her people. I shall terminate my connection with the Government as a consequence of her act.

Hon. John Forsyth, has declined to be a candidate for the State Convention. He has also resigned his seat in the State Legislature. He assigns as the motive for this action the claims of private business; but the true reason seems to be the coldness with which he is regarded by older secessionists than himself.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The minority of the Joint Committe of the Legislature, as appears from its report, takes a still more conservative stand than did the majority. The bill providing for a State Convention is represented to be unconstitutional, because such a Convention can only be summoned by two-thirds vote of all the members of each House. In the Personal Liberty Laws of Northern States there is no new cause for grievance, and in any event they will be declared unconstitutional when brought face to face with the Constitution. "Then, too, "the address remarks," if the grievance complained of and not disclosed is the election of Lincoln to the Presidency—an election effected by a minority vote, in consequence of divisions among his opponents—it is, in the opinion of the minority, an inadequate cause for calling a Convention so hastily, with extraordinary power, which may place North Carolina out of the Union before the 4th of March next, and before the country can be officially informed of the policy of the incoming Administration. Would it not be more prudent to abide the determination of the great efforts now being made at Washington city and elsewhere by patriotic men, to compromise all difficultees, and obtain more secure guarantes against the unfriendly legislation of certain Northern States? Let the people have time to deliberate, that North Carolina may not be precipitated out of the Union, and her influence as a *peace maker* between the North and the South utterly destroyed.

LOUISIANA.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of Dec. 15th says:

There is less of impulse but more of determination here than in some other States. We may possibly take all measures that may justify us before the world and acquit us of impetuosity in this crisis; but, we doubt that Louisiana takes any backward steps. It depends on the action of Congress, and the returning sense of justice and reason at the North, whether the revolution in Louisiana goes rapidly forward to its full consummation. No plan of conciliation short of a final settlement of the slavery agitation, by amendments to the constitution, can, we think, be satisfactory. At the same time there is a disposition, by large bodies of our citizens, to move with deliberation, and to try all remedies, until means of security and equality in the Union are exhausted, before the State considers the United States as a foreign government, and its citizens as aliens."

Mr. R. R. Barron a wealthy planter writes a long letter to the *True Delta* urging the necessity of the South fighting for its rights in the Union.

A large meeting held in the Parish of St. James on December 8th adopted resolutions favorable to coöperation.

TENNESSEE.

Ex-Gov. Neill S. Brown has written a long letter on the present state of affairs. He alludes eloquently to the greatness which the Union has achieved,—without it we would have been nothing; with it we have become more than our fathers ever anticipated. He is not for the Union right or wrong, since that would be a spirit of slavery, but the great good which it has achieved should keep us from overthowing it without good cause. In the election of Mr. Lincoln, Gov. Brown sees no cause for a dissolution of the Union. There is every reason to suppose that he will administer the Government in a conservative manner, and as for the question of Slavery in the Territories, there is no reason to fear that he will do the South injustice, since there is no territory now belonging to the Union where a Southerner would care to carry slaves, nor is it likely that any will be acquired during Mr. Lincoln's Administration. Gov. Brown urges the necessity of calling a Southern Convention—alludes to the great expense which would be involved in the attempt to establish a new Government, and concludes with an eloquent appeal to the people of Tennessee to stand by the Union.

Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson has also written a leter deprecating immediate secession. The facts with which we have to deal in his opinion are, that South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, will have seceded before the 4th of March, 1861; that these States have determined not to wait for the coöperation of other Southern States; that when Mr. Lincoln is installed the majority of the Senate will be in his favor in consequence of the withdrawal of the Senators from the seceding States. In view of this state of affairs Mr. Nicholson deems it of the first importance that any collision between the Federal and State Governments should be avoided, and he thinks that the Border States may do much to effect this. Should there be a collision, all hopes of reconstructing the Government would be at an end, but if it could be warded off the Border States would have time to determine whether the guarantees which the Northern States would make would be sufficient to induce them to remain united, or whether it is better that they should go with the Cotton States, the course of which by that time might be definitely determined. If by taking this course Tennessee shall ultimately succeed in reconstructing the Government, Mr. Nicholson thinks that she will be amply compensated for any sacrifice of feeling which she may now make. He takes it for granted that she will not immediately follow the Gulf States, but that she will make an earnest effort first to save the Union.

KENTUCKY.

The Louisville *Journal* administers a vigorous rebuke to South Carolina. It says:

"It seems to us that the whole annals of the human race do not present such an example of arrogance and presumption as this attempt of South Carolina to coerce the border Slave States out of the Union. If she herself desires to go out, in heaven's name, let her go. *We* do not desire to coerce *her*. And yet she seeks to 'drag' us after her, at the hazard of all that makes life worth having; to 'drag' us into the slaughter-house of civil and servile war; to 'drag' us away from a Government with which we are satisfied, under which we enjoy prosperity and peace, sitting every man of us in joy and content under our own vine and fig-tree; to 'drag' us from this Government, constructed by the wisdom and patriotism of our venerated forefathers and cemented by their heroic blood, and force us down a precipice the bottom of which no mortal eye can see. Our wishes are not to be regarded; we are not worthy even to sit in council with South Carolina upon our own fate; even Old Virginia, the land of Washington, the mother of constitutional liberty in America, is waved off majestically by the Charleston *Mercury* when she approaches with the olive branch and asks to be permitted to consult with Carolina upon measures concerning their common destiny. 'Ye gods! Upon what meat doth this our Cæsar feed, that he hath grown so great?' 'He doth bestride the earth like a Colossus,' and we, petty borderers, must 'crawl between his huge legs,' and 'find ourselves dishonorable graves.'"

VIRGINIA.

The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburgh *Express* writes:

"Hundreds of industrious mechanics have been deprived of employment by the financial pressure, and before the 1st day of January, 1861, there will be a greater number of idle men in Richmond than has ever been the case at any former period. Many of them have families to support, and to all such, the prospect of passing through the Winter months, and encountering the rigors of the season, is dreary indeed."

A large Union meeting was held in the Athenæum, at Wheeling, on Dec. 14. Hon. Sherrard Clemens made the principal speech.

Hon. John A. Gilmer has written a letter to Dr. W. D. Congers, of Covington, Ga. He deprecates the speeches made by disunion Senators as being designed to force the measures which they advocate, regardless of consequences. They intend, he says, to press the South into action while laboring under a furious fever. Secession for existing causes would be a fearful plunge for the Southern States, at the best, and the hazards of the step will be infinitely increased if they go off disjointedly. Mr. Gilmer calls attention to the necessity of the States along the Mississippi making preparations for bloody struggles with the people of the Northwest on the right of navigating that stream, in the case of disunion, and expresses the hope that some line of policy may yet be developed which will save the country from impending evils.

MARYLAND.

Hon. Geo. W. Hughes, Member of Congress from Maryland, has issued an address to his constituents, warning them of the perilous situation of the Federal Government. Nothing but God's providence, in his opinion, can avert the impending storm. It is an imperative necessity that the Legislature should at once be convened, to take action which may determine the future of Maryland. Says Mr. Hughes:

"It is yet possible, nay probable, that if by forbearance and moderation a civil war, at the outset, can be avoided, a new, powerful and homogeneous Confederacy may be formed by the gravitation towards Maryland, as a common nucleus, (with Washington as its capital,) of numerous States, under the impelling force of a mutual interest and common policy, excluding those States from whose barbarism, misguided enthusiasm and fanaticism have proceeded 'all our woes;' thus rendering it possible that we may yet 'pluck the flower *Safety* from the nettle *Danger*.'"

MISCELLANEOUS INDICATIONS.

HOW TO TREAT SOUTH CAROLINA.

Under date of Dec. 17, Ex-Gov. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, writes to the Louisville *Democrat*, giving his views of the course which should be pursued toward South Carolina. In the event of declaring herself out of the Union, which she has now done, he recommends that the law establishing her ports of entry should be repealed, and that the revenue laws of the United States should still be vigilantly exercised—no vessel, foreign or domestic, being allowed to enter or depart from her ports. Then, if she opposes Congress in establishing judicial districts in the State, and her citizens refuse to fill the offices of judge and marshal, abolish the district by law, and attach the territory to some other neighboring judicial district. If she desires no postal facilities of the United States, abolish the post-offices and withdraw the service. If he will send no Senators or Representatives to Congress, let her alone—the Government can get along without their services in Congress. Apply these same remedies to each seceding State. This is making no war upon a State or upon its citizens—it necessarily does not involve the shedding of human blood.

If measures of this kind be adopted by the Congress of the United States, Gov. Wickliffe thinks that it will give time for reflection and better counsels, North and South, and all grievances, in due time, may be healed, and fraternal feeling restored.

THE WESTERN REPUBLIC.

Dr. George M. Willing, delegate to Congress from Idaho Territory, has issued an address to his constituents, under date of Nov. 23. He despairs of the Republic, and urges the people of the Territory, when matters come to the worst, to appoint delegates to confer with sister Territories and States bordering on the Pacific, relative to which would be the best course to pursue. Idaho, New-Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada and Washington, with the States of California and Oregon, would, he says, form the basis of a magnificent Republic, controling the commerce of the Indies and the Isles of the Sea.

The reasons which he assigns for recommending this course are as follows:

"To take sides with the South would not be to our interest, because Slavery cannot be made profitable in any part of our Territory; and as that institution is only a matter of climate, ours does not furnish the necessary requisite. On the other hand, the North is almost entirely a manufacturing country—ours is not. Our supplies, to a very great extent, can and will, in course of time, be drawn from the Indies; and without an alliance with the Pacific States, duties on imports would exceed the benefit to be derived from an alliance with either the North or the South.

Fortunately for our people, we have had no hand in the agitation and quarrel that has led to the present state of affairs, but a part of the immediate cause, over which the two parties make a difference of opinion, causing the public domain to remain, year in and year out, without that protection in law and order that the Federal Constitution guaranteed."

A letter to the Portsmouth (Va.) *Transcript*, dated at Franklin Institute, Duplin County, N. C., Dec. 16, gives details of the discovery of an alleged plot, preparatory to an insurrection, which the Abolitionists are charged with encouraging. Gov. Ellis was informed by a letter from one Anthony, who pretended to be in this City, that Mr. Doddridge, living near Lillington, N. C., had secured the services of forty white men, forty-three free negroes and eighty slaves, to assist him in the execution of his insurrectionary designs, and that he had two hundred muskets owned already and expects soon to procure others. Anthony also told Gov. Ellis of the manner in which he had been accustomed to communicate with Doddridge through the mails, so that he might arrest him, and measures had been taken to effect this result.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Register* suggests a Confederacy consisting of all the States excepting the New-England States. "New-England," it says, "out of the present Confederacy, would lose all the markets which she now has in it, for the new Government would foster their own manufactures by excluding hers. New-England having great sympathy with Exeter Hall, and its Praise-God-Bare-Bones emanations, may 'annex' herself to Canada, and become a portion of the British possessions. This would be a merited fate for her."

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* continues to urge the necessity of a National Convention.

It is stated in the *Southerner*, of Bolivar, Tenn., that the negroes belonging to Mr. A. S. Coleman have taken to wearing the blue cockade, as a sign of the contempt which they entertain for Abolitionists.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* notices increased activity in all the military companies throughout Louisiana.

Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, has made the following reply to the inquiry whether the statement were true that he had refused to use his influence for the repeal of the Personal Liberty law, in that State, under a threat:

"The Governor of Rhode Island goes heart and hand for the repeal of the so-called Personal Liberty bills of this State, though they are unconstitutional only in spirit. The Legislature, which meets in January, will, without hesitation, repeal them, not from fear or cowardice, but from a brave determination, in face of threats and sneers, to live up to the Constitution and all its guarantees, the better to testify their love for the Union, and the firmer to exact allegiance to it from all others. WILLIAM SPRAGUE."

Inasmuch as Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, has refused to appoint a day of fasting and prayer, the venerable Bishop Meade has issued a circular letter, recommending that the first Friday in January be observed as such a season.

OFFICIAL CANVASS.

BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS, DEC. 17, 1860.—At a meeting of the Board of City Canvassers, held Dec. 17, 1860, the following resolution was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be and he is hereby directed to publish the official canvass in the following newspapers, viz.: Herald, Express, *Times*, News, Staats Zeitung, Courier and Enquirer, Commercial Advertiser, Irish American, Leader, Dispatch, Atlas, Courier Des Etats Unis, New-York Traveller, Weekly Programme, Sunday Courier, Sunday Times, Irish News, Sun, New-York Transcript, Evening Post, New-York Tablet, Police Gazette, Metropolitan Record, Freeman's Journal, Sunday Mercury, New-Yorker Demokrat, Abend Zeitung, Phœnix, Nation, and Tribune.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

OFFICIAL CANVASS.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY CANVASSERS OF THE City and County of New-York, in relation to the votes cast for Justice for the Eighth Judicial District, comprising the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards of the said City of New-York; an Alderman for each of the Aldermanic Districts of said City having an odd numerical designation; six Councilmen in each Senatorial District; two Constables in each Ward; one Commissioner of Common Schools for each Ward; two Trustees of Common Schools for each Ward, and to fill such vacancies in the School Offices of each Ward, as may have occurred by reason of death, resignation, or from other causes.

THE BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS OF THE City of New-York, having met at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, in the City Hall of said City, on the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth days of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts of said City and County, at the election held December Fourth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, pursuant to the provisions of an Act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, passed April Fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, do certify as follows, to wit:

FOR JUSTICE OF THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Justice for the Eighth Judicial District was eight thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight.
Of which William H. Bull received three thousand two hundred and forty-eight.
Of which William E. Robinson received two thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.
Of which Asahel R. Herrick received one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.
Of which N. Hill Fowler received four hundred and twenty.
Of which Anson Willis received four hundred and nineteen.
And that there were two blank and eleven scattering votes.

FOR ALDERMEN.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for each of the Aldermanic Districts having an odd numerical designation, was as follows, to wit:

FIRST ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the First Aldermanic District, was two thousand nine hundred and two.
Of which Henry Smith received one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six.
Of which Hugh G. Crozier received seven hundred and sixty.
Of which John E. Enright received three hundred and fifty-four.
Of which Daniel Burns received eight.
Of which Hugh Crozier received eight.
And that there were five blank and eleven scattering votes.

THIRD ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Third Aldermanic District was three thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.
Of which John T. Henry received one thousand seven hundred and four.
Of which George C. Byrne received one thousand three hundred and eighty-eight.
Of which Jeremiah Besson received five hundred and thirty-seven.
Of which William H. Crane received one hundred and forty-six.
Of which John Horsington received nine.
And that there were ten scattering votes.

FIFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Fifth Aldermanic District was three thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven.
Of which John H. Brady received two thousand one hundred and forty.
Of which Lawrence M. Van Wart received one thousand six hundred and ninety-five.
Of which William H. Draper received sixty-seven.
Of which E. C. Thatcher received twenty-nine.
And that there were fourteen blank and fifty-two scattering votes.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Seventh Aldermanic District was three thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.
Of which Charles J. Chipp received two thousand and sixty-four.
Of which Daniel Darrow received one thousand five hundred and twelve.
Of which James M. Austin received two hundred and thirty-five.
And that there was eighteen scattering votes.

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Ninth Aldermanic District, was three thousand seven hundred and eighty-four.
Of which Isaac D. Dayton received one thousand nine hundred and two.
Of which Samuel D. Munson received one thousand six hundred.
Of which Edward Berrian received two hundred and sixty-one.
And that there were six blank and fifteen scattering votes.

ELEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Eleventh Aldermanic District, was four thousand nine hundred and fifty-one.
Of which Alexander Frear received two thousand nine hundred and ninety-four.
Of which William Hall received one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.
Of which Jacob L. Dodge received one.
And that there were thirty-seven scattering votes.

THIRTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Thirteenth Aldermanic District, was four thousand and eleven.
Of which Ira A. Allen received one thousand six hundred and eleven.
Of which Nicholas Seagrist received one thousand one hundred and seventy-four.
Of which Peter Masterson received one thousand and forty-one.
Of which William B. Drake received one hundred and seventy.
And that there were fifteen scattering votes.

FIFTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Fifteenth Aldermanic District was two thousand eight hundred and thirty-five,
Of which Andre Froment received one thousand seven hundred and thirteen.
Of which William Haw, Jr., received one thousand three hundred and sixty.
Of which John Kinsley received five hundred and four.
Of which Jacob Voorhies, Jr., received two hundred and forty-nine.
And that there were nine scattering votes.

SEVENTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Seventeenth Aldermanic District was two thousand five hundred and sixty-three.
Of which Henry W. Genet received one thousand six hundred and sixty three.
Of which William Dunning received seven hundred and seventy-two.
Of which Joseph Churchill received one hundred and nineteen.
And that there was seven scattering votes.

FOR COUNCILMEN.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the votes given for the office of Councilman in the several Senatorial Districts were as follows, to wit:

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Councilmen for the Fourth Senatorial District was ninety-three thousand two hundred and thirty-seven.
Of which John Hogan received six thousand two hundred and twenty-eight votes.
Of which John Tagan received five thousand four hundred and sixty-two.
Of which Mortimer Sullivan received nine.
Of which Thomas Smith received five thousand two hundred and fifty-three votes.
Of which Harris Bogart received three thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
Of which John Bush received five thousand two hundred and forty-five.
Of which George P. Bickford received six thousand five hundred and ninety-three.
Of which George A. Barney received five thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.
Of which Morgan Jones received seven thousand three hundred and fifty-five.
Of which Henry Close received five thousand one hundred and fifty-one.
Of which Joseph Murphy received five thousand two hundred and ninety.
Of which Joseph Shannon received six thousand nine hundred and forty-eight.
Of which John P. Dougherty received one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.
Of which Charles H. Hall received five thousand six hundred and fifty-two.
Of which Joseph D. Costa received two thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven.
Of which Joseph W. Hawks received four thousand two hundred and thirty-two.
Of which Francis E. Hurlbut received one thousand two hundred and sixty-six.
Of which Jacob Pecan received four thousand and thirty-three.
Of which Charles R. Bell received four.
Of which Benjamin E. Hancock received four.
Of which Wilbur H. Sage received four.
Of which Luther E. Burk received six.
Of which T. D. M. Wright received three.
Of which James S. Turner received nine.
Of which Alexander Mackey received one hundred and ninety nine.
Of which John Baulch received two thousand seven hundred and eighty.
Of which Owen Collins received two hundred and seventy-five.
Of which Hugh Downey received five thousand one hundred and seventy-five.
Of which James Burns received five hundred and sixty.
Of which Michael McMahon received eighteen.
Of William F. Woods received forty-five.
Of which George A. Ramsay received twenty-eight.
Of which Horace Bogart received two hundred and three.
Of which Henry Lewis received ten,
And that there were nine hundred and fourteen scattering votes.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Councilman for the Fifth Senatorial District was seventy-four thousand four hundred and twenty-three.
Of which John Van Tine received three thousand five hundred and forty-seven.
Of which J. H. Houghkirk received three thousand five hundred and seventeen.
Of which E. C. Maley received three thousand four hundred and twenty-eight.
Of which Anthony Miller received five thousand four hundred and seventy-eight.
Of which John Ryan received three thousand nine hundred and ninety-four.
Of which Michael C. Gross received three thousand eight hundred and fifty.
Of which Asahel Reed received one thousand nine hundred and four.
Of which Edward L. Murphy received three thousand and fifteen.
Of which Frederick Repper received four thousand four hundred and fifty-five.
Of which Thomas J. Carlton received three thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.
Of which John N. Reynolds received three thousand five hundred and seven.
Of which Thomas Kane received two thousand two hundred and fifty.
Of which Joseph L. Perley received three thousand six hundred and six.
Of which Edward J. McKee received three thousand one hundred and two.
Of which Henry S. Jennings received three thousand two hundred and thirty-seven.
Of which Isaac McGay received three thousand one hundred and eighty.
Of which Henry A. Smith received four thousand one hundred and eighty-two.
Of which Simon Hazelton received four thousand four hundred and twenty-five.
Of which George Snyder received one thousand two hundred and twenty-seven.
Of which George H. Raymond received nine hundred and fourteen
Of which Edwin Sproul received eleven hundred and fifty.
Of which James W. Olson received nine hundred and forty-eight.
Of which George P. Steinbrenner received one thousand three hundred sixty-eight.
Of which Arnold A. Renson received nine hundred and three.
Of which Roderick T. Entwistle received seven hundred and ten.
Of which Nicholas Kissell received twelve hundred and one.
Of which Frederick Young received seven hundred and eighteen.
Of which Edward L. Kurtz received five.
Of which Patrick Burns received four hundred and seventy-seven.
Of which George W. Nash received thirteen.
Of which Elijah F. Purdy, Jr., received thirteen.
Of which Thomas Loper received twenty.
Of which Charles Mulligan received seventy-five.
Of which Theodore Udell received seventy-five.
And that there were one hundred and thirty-seven scattering votes.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Councilmen for the Sixth Senatorial District, was seventy-seven thousand and fifty-two.
Of which John G. Haviland received five thousand five hundred and ninety-two.
Of which Alexander L. Shaw received five thousand six hundred and seventy-eight.
Of which John P. Gaw received five thousand three hundred and fifty-seven.
Of which Arthur Ahmooty received two thousand and twenty-nine.
Of which Richard O'Brien received one thousand seven hundred and forty-two.
Of which William Baird received two thousand two hundred and ninety.
Of which Henry K. Blauvelt received none.
Of which Stephen O'Hara received four hundred and five.
Of which John Dolan received three thousand five hundred and thirty-four.
Of which George McGrath received three thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine.
Of which James Gumbleton received three hundred and twenty-three.
Of which John Gibson received three hundred and twenty seven.
Of which Timothy L. West received four thousand five hundred and fifty-seven.
Of which Alexander H. Keech received six thousand and twenty eight.
Of which Abraham Lent received six thousand three hundred and sixteen.
Of which William Orton received five thousand nine hundred and fourteen.
Of which John D. Ottiwell received six thousand and thirty-one.
Of which Thomas Stephenson received five thousand nine hundred and nineteen.
Of which Henry T. Cleveland received six thousand one hundred and eighty-six.
Of which Charles J. Holder received nine hundred and fifty-one.
Of which Edwin R. Wilbur received nine hundred and sixty-seven.
Of which John C. Harn received nine hundred and sixty three.
Of which H. A. T. Granberry received five hundred and ninety-five.
Of which William C. Bross received eight hundred and sixty-three.
Of which William G. Frost received six hundred and fifty-six.
And that there were one hundred scattering votes.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Councilmen for the Seventh Senatorial District was one hundred and four thousand six hundred and forty-seven.
Of which Jacob M. Long received seven thousand six hundred and sixty-eight.
Of which Patrick Russell received six thousand four hundred and sixteen.
Of which John Brice received seven thousand four hundred and ninety.
Of which Luke Curnen received seven thousand two hundred and fifty-nine.
Of which Alexander Brandon received seven thousand one hundred and forty-one.
Of which Alexander Ward received six thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.
Of which John Conway received two thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine.
Of which Roger Dowling received three thousand and twenty-eight.
Of which A. McMullen received one thousand and eighty-eight.
Of which George W. Meeks received two thousand six hundred and seventy-two.
Of which Edward Simpson received three thousand three hundred and sixteen.
Of which Thomas Higgins received two thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight.
Of which Charles McCarthy received four thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.
Of which Jonathan T. Trotter received seven thousand and sixty-eight.
Of which Daniel E. Gavitt received five thousand and eleven.
Of which George T. Burns received six thousand one hundred and ninety-two.
Of which John W. Marshall received six thousand three hundred and twelve.
Of which Charles C. Pinckney received seven thousand and sixty-three.
Of which Robert Littles received twelve.
Of which Edward McMullen received six hundred and twenty six
Of which Robert Geery received seven hundred and forty-eight.
Of which William McManus received one thousand one hundred and one.
Of which Bernard Costello received one thousand and fifteen.
Of which Peter Conley received two hundred and six.
Of which Samuel W. Brigham received one thousand three hundred and seventy-seven.
Of which Oliver S. Holden received six hundred and fifty-seven.
Of which Stephen Roberts received four hundred and sixty-six.
Of which Daniel Townsend received one thousand two hundred and eighty-eight.
Of which John Wachter received nine hundred and thirty-three.
Of which Alvah T. Canfield received seven hundred and thirty-six.
Of which Roger Dolan received seventy-four.
And that there were two hundred and seventy scattering votes.

FOR CONSTABLES.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the various Wards of this City was as follows, to wit:

FIRST WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables for the First Ward was three thousand two hundred and ninety-nine.
Of which Joseph C. Scully received four hundred and seventy-seven.
Of which Michael S. Brehnahan received four hundred and seventy-two.
Of which James Leary received seven hundred and six.
Of which Thomas Roche received two hundred and fifty-four.
Of which Mathew T. Beirne received five hundred and six.
Of which Andrew Carey received seven hundred and eighty-seven.
Of which blanks received seventy-four.
And that there were three scattering votes.

SECOND WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables for the Second Ward was six hundred and ninety-nine.
Of which James Sullivan received three hundred and seventy.
Of which William W. Ladd received one hundred and sixty-five.
Of which Charles W. Kruger received one hundred and fifty-seven.
And that there were seven blank votes.

THIRD WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables of the Third Ward was nine hundred and eighty-two.
Of which Michael McCann received two hundred and eighty-three.
Of which Henry J. McMahon received two hundred and thirty-three.
Of which John Fitzgerald received two hundred and forty-two.
Of which Thomas Stokes received one hundred and fifty-four.
Of which Jeremiah Sarsfield received forty-six.
And that there were twenty-four scattering votes.

FOURTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables of the Fourth Ward was three thousand three hundred and fifty-six.
Of which Timothy Hanifan received two hundred and twenty-four.
Of which Mark H. Lanigan received two hundred and ninety-seven.
Of which Samuel Cook received two hundred and fourteen.
Of which James Donovan received five hundred and fifty.
Of which Daniel Friel received five hundred and eighty-nine.
Of which Michael Doody received eight hundred and sixty-eight.
Of which William Kennedy received four hundred and twenty-five.
And that there were thirty-five scattering votes.
And that there were one hundred and fifty-three blank votes.

FIFTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables for the Fifth Ward was four thousand seven hundred and sixty-six.
Of which Charles F. Watts received nine hundred and seven.
Of which Henry West received nine hundred and forty-four.
Of which Rudolph Germer received six hundred and twenty six.
Of which Henry B. Smith received seven hundred and eighty-four.
Of which George Foos received seven hundred and forty.
Of which David Jackson received two hundred and twenty-nine
Of which Patrick McNab received two hundred and thirty-two.
Of which Philip McCormack received two hundred and twenty-three.
And that there were eighty-one scattering votes.

SIXTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the Office of Constables of the Sixth Ward was four thousand and sixty-seven.
Of which Thomas Boyle received nine hundred and ninety-six.
Of which William Finn received four hundred and eleven.
Of which Patrick Boyle received eight hundred and two.
Of which Patrick Connolly received two hundred and seventy eight.
Of which Richard Geraghty received seven hundred.
Of which Jacob Koehler received two hundred,
Of which William Gray received four hundred and forty-five.
Of which Peter Shea received one hundred and eighty-one.
And that there were forty-six scattering votes.

SEVENTH WARD

The whole number of votes given for the Office of Constables for the Seventh Ward, was four thousand seven hundred and six.
Of which John Ford received one thousand five hundred and seventy-two.
Of which Robert Stanwood received one thousand two hundred and seventy-eight.
Of which James Lee received eight hundred and ninety-six.
Of which William Hays received five hundred and nine.
Of which Samuel Jones received ninety-nine.
Of which Christopher F. Klinck received one hundred and ninety.
Of which Michael Sullivan received one hundred and twenty-nine votes.
And that there were thirty-three scattering.

EIGHTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables for the Eighth Ward was five thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight.
Of which Araham Moses received one thousand three hundred and thirty four.
Of which William B. Jones received one thousand and ninety five.
Of which Robert Reid received eight hundred and fifty.
Of which James Armstrong received seven hundred and ninety-nine.
Of which Thomas Cavanagh received one thousand and forty-nine.
Of which James Tease received seven hundred and sixty-eight.
Of which twenty-six were blank.
And that there were sixty-seven scattering votes.

NINTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables of the Ninth Ward, was eight thousand five hundred and thirty-five.
Of which Ira C. Pierson received one thousand nine hundred and sixty five.
Of which James A. Brown received one thousand eight hundred and seven.
Of which Abraham Springstein received two thousand two hundred and ninety.
Of which Thomas Farrell received two thousand and seventeen.
Of which Harman B. Goodrich received four hundred and nine.
And that there were forty-seven scattering votes.

TENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables of the Tenth Ward, was three thousand five hundred and fifty-two.
Of which Reuben C. Mills received nine hundred and fifteen.
Of which Robert S. Beaver received eight hundred and twenty-six.
Of which Charles V. Lyons received eight hundred and fifty-six.
Of which Louis H. Vultee received seven hundred and thirty-four.
Of which Joseph Bowers received eighty-seven.
Of which Adolph Neubaur received eighty-eight.
Of which John Bott received sixteen.
And that there were thirty scattering votes.

ELEVENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables of the Eleventh Ward was eight thousand and twenty-eight.
Of which Joseph Bellesheim received one thousand and ninety-five.
Of which David Kerr received nine hundred and ninety.
Of which Lloyd Bryand received one thousand seven hundred and forty nine.
Of which Lorenzo Oberle received one thousand six hundred and thirty-seven.
Of which John Duke received nine hundred and eleven.
Of which Valentine Lopla received nine hundred and twenty-four.
Of which Henry Donovan received three hundred and three.
Of which William J. Murphy received two hundred and nineteen.
Of which Stephen McMahon received one hundred and fifty-eight.
And that there were forty-two scattering votes.

TWELFTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables of the Twelfth Ward was five thousand one hundred and five.
Of which John Helms received one thousand six hundred and forty-two.
Of which Stephen Lutz received one thousand four hundred and forty-eight.
Of which John R. Farrington received nine hundred and five.
Of which James King received six hundred and forty-five.
Of which William H. Sheffield received two hundred and twenty-seven.
Of which William O'Donnell received two hundred and fourteen.
And there were twenty-four scattering votes.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables for the Thirteenth Ward was four thousand three hundred and seventy-seven.
Of which Anthony Glastater received eight hundred and ninety-nine.
Of which David E. Carpenter received seven hundred and twenty-four.
Of which John Tilley received nine hundred and forty.
Of which Joseph Hilderbrand received six hundred and thirty-four.
Of which Stephen A. Smith received five hundred and fifty-four.
Of which John J. Mulligan received four hundred and ninety-five.
Of which John Bott received one hundred and ten.
And that there were twenty-one scattering votes.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables of the Fourteenth Ward was three thousand nine hundred and one.
Of which Isaac Jones received six hundred and forty-five.
Of which James Cogan received one thousand one hundred and fifty-one.
Of which Peter Brown received five hundred and thirteen.
Of which Patrick Collins received nine hundred and twenty-six.
Of which James Haskell received three hundred and sixteen.
Of which Augustus Bride received two hundred and eighty-seven.
Of which Daniel Bellows received seventeen.
And that there were forty-six scattering votes.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables in the Fifteenth Ward was three thousand eight hundred and seventy eight.
Of which John H. Hillier received one thousand one hundred and thirty-six.
Of which John S. Norris received seven hundred and forty-two.
Of which John O'Neil received seven hundred and twenty.
Of which William Hepburn received one thousand one hundred and thirty-one.
Of which John McCauley received forty-seven.
Of which Robert Elf received forty-five.
And that there were fifty-seven scattering votes.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables of the Sixteenth Ward was seven thousand two hundred and eighty-seven.
Of which John Ready received one thousand six hundred and eight
Of which Michael McCann received one thousand five hundred and sixty-one.
Of which James C. Knapp received two hundred and thirty-one.
Of which Thomas C. Darling received two hundred and thirty-five.
Of which Francis A. Fowler received one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two
Of which Benjamin J. Carr received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.
And that there was one scattering vote.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables of the Seventeenth Ward, was eight thousand two hundred and ninety-one.
Of which Patrick J. Hanbury received one thousand five hundred and eight.
Of which George A. Robbins received one thousand one hundred and fifty.
Of which James McKiever received one thousand three hundred and thirty-seven.
Of which Alexander Lippman received one thousand and eighteen.
Of which John Mulligan received seven hundred and eighty-four.
Of which William Schloss received nine hundred and forty-five.
Of which Archibald Roll received two hundred and sixty-five.
Of which Joseph Jager received two hundred and twenty nine.
Of which Peter Scherrer received three hundred and one.
Of which Lewis Leubuscher received five hundred and one.
Of which Michael Kelly received one hundred and fifty-two.
And that there were one hundred and one scattering votes.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables of the Eighteenth Ward was six thousand and eight.
Of which John K. Finley received one thousand three hundred and thirty-six.
Of which Nicholas Cowan received one thousand and fourteen.
Of which James Owens received five hundred and forty-nine.
Of which Augustus Sibberns received seven hundred and thirty-nine.
Of which Henry Bishop received one thousand two hundred and seventy-one.
Of which Isaac V. Pruss received one thousand and eighty-nine.
Of which ten were blank.

NINETEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the Office of Constables of the Nineteenth Ward was four thousand six hundred and nineteen.
Of which Nathaniel J. Groves received six hundred and six.
Of which John Pye received six hundred and ten.
Of which John Mahoney received one thousand one hundred and thirteen.
Of which John McGlynn received nine hundred and ninety-nine.
Of which Josiah Hedden received six hundred and eighty-two.
Of which John Clark received six hundred and nine.
And there was one scattering vote.

TWENTIETH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Twentieth Ward, was nine thousand six hundred and seventy-four.
Of which Thomas S. Mitchell received two thousand two hundred and twenty-two.
Of which Thomas Mulligan received two thousand six hundred and thirty-seven.
Of which Simeon Raymond received one thousand nine hundred and seventy.
Of which John Y. Baker received eight hundred and fifteen.
Of which James Gruschenske received four hundred and eighty-five.
Of which Joseph Stinner received nine hundred and forty-one.
Of which Morris Bennett received four hundred and twenty-three.
Of which Henry M. Sice received sixty-eight.
And that there were thirteen scattering votes.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Twenty-first Ward was seven thousand four hundred and seventy-eight.
Of which Mathew Nugent received seven hundred and ninety-six.
Of which Thomas Bradburn received one thousand five hundred and sixty-two.
Of which Joseph Rosenthal received one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven.
Of which John T. Cleary received one thousand three hundred and two
Of which Jeremiah T. Lockwood received two hundred and twenty-four.
Of which Owen Coughlin received eight hundred and seven.
Of which James Gannon received eight hundred and seventy-four.
Of which Peter Van Brunt received six hundred and forty.
And there were sixteen scattering votes.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables of the Twenty-second Ward, was seven thousand two hundred and sixty-two.
Of which William W. Purdy received one thousand five hundred and seventy-six.
Of which Philip Keys received one thousand six hundred and twenty
Of which Thomas Cushing received one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.
Of which John F. Seigman received one thousand and seventy-five.
Of which Micagh M. Staniels received eighteen.
Of which David Dunn received eighteen.
Of which Isaac Wyman received twenty-six.
Of which Isaac Colden received nine.
Of which Joseph Steiner received one.
Of which Simeon Raymond received one.
Of which Francis E. Farr received twenty-two.
Of which Francis E. Frank received one thousand one hundred and sixteen.
And that there were nineteen scattering votes.

OFFICERS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

That it appears upon such estimate and Canvass, that the whole number of votes given for Commissioners, Inspectors and Trustees of Common Schools for the various Wards of this City, was as follows, to wit:

FIRST WARD.

Commissioner.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the First Ward, was one thousand six hundred and thirty-four.
Of which Jeremiah Fitzpatrick received six hundred and forty-five.
Of which John H. Williams received six hundred and twenty-one.
Of which Charles McCay received three hundred and sixty seven.
And that there was one scattering vote.

Inspector.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the First Ward, was one thousand six hundred and thirty-eight.
Of which Lewis Notte received six hundred and seventy-seven.
Of which Michael St. George received six hundred and fifty-four.
Of which Patrick Baldwin received two hundred and ninety-two.
And that there were fifteen scattering votes.

Trustees.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the First Ward was three thousand four hundred and fifty.
Of which John Harris received six hundred and sixty-one.
Of which Thomas Cone received six hundred and seventy.
Of which Michael Sullivan received five hundred and eighty-seven.
Of which James O'Grady received four hundred and forty-nine
Of which James Fitzsimmons received four hundred and twenty.
Of which Thomas J. Riley received three hundred.
Of which Dennis Sullivan received three hundred and two.
Of which Thomas J. Rielly, to fill vacancy, received twenty-one.
And that there were forty scattering votes.

SECOND WARD.

Commissioner.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Second Ward, was three hundred and seventy three.
Of which James Watson received one hundred and forty-four.
Of which William Buckley received two hundred and twenty-six.
And that there were three scattering votes.

Inspector.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Second Ward, was three hundred and seventy-one.
Of which Hiram Marsh received three hundred and fifty-one.
Of which George A. Hood received two.
Of which Hugh Dolan received one.
And that there were seventeen scattering votes.

Trustees—Full Term.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Second Ward, was seven hundred and thirty-four.
Of which James F. Horan received two hundred and twenty-eight.
Of which David W. Orpheus received two hundred and twenty-two.
Of which Alvah W. Lockwood received one hundred and forty-three.
Of which Diedrich Miller received one hundred and thirty-nine.
Of which Auguste Metzler received two.

Trustees—Vacancy.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Second Ward, to fill vacancy for two years, was three hundred and fifty nine.
Of which Francis H. Ruhe received two hundred and thirteen,
Of which William K. Edgerton received one hundred and forty-two.
Of which George H. Vonselde received two.
Of which P. M'Hugh received one.
Of which James Dunn received one.

THIRD WARD.

Commissioners.

The whole number of votes cast for Commissioner of Common Schools of the Third Ward was four hundred and eighty-one.
Of which Robert S. Gould received two hundred and sixty-one.
Of which Edward B. Heath received two hundred and four.
Of which there were sixteen scattering votes.

Inspector.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Third Ward was four hundred and eighty-four.
Of which Amos Stookey received two hundred and fifty-six.
Of which Michael D. Purtell received two hundred and twelve.
And that there were sixteen scattering votes.

Trustees.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools for the Third Ward, was nine hundred and thirteen.
Of which George B. English received two hundred and eighteen.
Of which Patrick Kelly received two hundred and three.
Of which John A. Currier received two hundred and seventy-four.
Of which John A. Gelmour, Jr., received two hundred and fifty-two.
And that there were sixteen scattering votes.

FOURTH WARD.

Commissioner.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward was one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.
Of which Philip Creaghan received two hundred and ninety-two.
Of which James Langdon received four hundred and forty-seven.
Of which James Reilly received three hundred and forty-six.
Of which John Ridden received one hundred and sixty-four.
Of which Benjamin F. Buck received two hundred and fifty-four.
Of which Henry C. Leask received three hundred and thirty.
Of which Stephen Lynch received thirty-two.
And that there were seven scattering votes.

Inspector.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward, was one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.
Of which John H. Stack received three hundred.
Of which Michael Kenny received seven hundred and twenty.
Of which John Marsden received one hundred and eighty.
Of which Casper J. Steinheimer received two hundred and fifty-six.
Of which Alexander Lang, Sr., received three hundred and twenty.
Of which William Conrad received twenty-nine.
Of which Alex. Lang, Jr., received nineteen.
And that there were twenty-two scattering votes.

Trustees—Full Term.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward was three thousand five hundred and seventy-four.
Of which Richard O'Neil received three hundred and fifteen.
Of which Martin McInerny received three hundred and six.
Of which William Cleary received thirty-one.
Of which William Ennis received thirty.
Of which William P. Kirk received six hundred and sixty-six.
Of which Daniel Leahey received one hundred and sixty-eight.
Of which Patrick Crowe received one hundred and sixty-four.
Of which Daniel Healey received three hundred and seventy-four.
Of which John Sullivan received two hundred and eighty-eight.
Of which Henry S. Meyer received two hundred and fifty-five.
Of which Benjamin Sherwood received three hundred and eighteen.
Of which William Huclet received three hundred and twenty-one.
Of which Thomas Rice received six.
And that there were thirty-two scattering votes.

Trustees to Fill Vacancies.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward, to fill vacancies, was one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.
Of which John Marrott received three hundred and twenty-five.
Of which Thomas Shaw received two hundred and sixty-two.
Of which John Walsh received two hundred and ninety-one.
Of which William McDermott received twenty.
Of which James Coyle received three hundred and fourteen.
Of which Richard Joyce received one hundred and seventy-seven.
Of which Thomas White received four hundred and twenty-three.
And that there were twenty-six scattering votes.

FIFTH WARD.

Commissioner.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward was two thousand three hundred and seventy-three.
Of which James P. Dupignac received two thousand three hundred and sixty six.
And that there were seven scattering votes.

Inspector.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward was two thousand three hundred and sixty six.
Of which Joseph G. Harrison received two thousand two hundred and forty-four.
Of which Henry Emmons received one hundred and three.
And that there were nineteen scattering votes.

Inspectors to Fill Vacancy.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools, to fill vacancy, was two thousand three hundred and sixty-eight.
Of which Frederick M. Hexamer received one thousand and nine.
Of which William H. Johnson received one thousand three hundred and thirty-seven.
And that there were twenty-two scattering votes.

Trustees.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward was four thousand and seventy-seven.
Of which William Aymar received two thousand one hundred and five.
Of which Charles Heidoff received one hundred and sixty two.
Of which William H. Gilson received one thousand and fifty-six.
Of which John Moss received nine hundred and ninety-one.
Of which John Y. Marsh received one hundred and sixty-eight.
Of which Maurice Ahern received two hundred and seventy seven.
And that there were eighteen scattering votes.

SIXTH WARD.

Commissioner.

The whole number of votes given for the Office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward, was two thousand one hundred and forty-two.
Of which Henry H. Howard received four hundred and forty-five.
Of which Patrick Wade received one thousand three hundred and twenty-five.
Of which Henry Bateman received three hundred and sixty-one.
And that there were eleven scattering votes.

Inspector.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward, was two thousand and eighty-seven.
Of which Jeremiah Mahoney received four hundred and three.
Of which William Nealis received eight hundred and seventy-three.
Of which Patrick Gaffney received two hundred and eighty-six.
Of which William Niles received five hundred and five.
And that there were twenty scattering votes.

Trustees.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward, was four thousand and fifty six.
Of which Henry Bateman received three hundred and ninety-five.
Of which John McGloin received six hundred and eighty-seven.
Of which Patrick Reynolds received one thousand four hundred and one.
Of which John Tucker received one thousand three hundred and fifty-five.
Of which George Mellon received two hundred and two.
And that there were sixteen scattering votes.

SEVENTH WARD.

Commissioner.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward, was two thousand six hundred and fifty-seven.
Of which John Galvan received one thousand three hundred and twenty-one.
Of which Mahlon T. Hewitt received one thousand three hundred and nineteen.
And that there were seventeen scattering votes.

Inspector.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward was two thousand six hundred and thirty-eight.
Of which Andrew Martin received one thousand three hundred and thirteen.
Of which William D. Murphy received one thousand three hundred and twelve.
And that there were thirteen scattering votes.

Trustees.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward was five thousand two hundred and sixty-one,
Of which Bernard Smyth received one thousand three hundred and ten.
Of which James Sample received one thousand three hundred and five.
Of which Wilson Small received one thousand three hundred and thirteen.
Of which Thomas Woodward received one thousand three hundred and twelve.
And that there were twelve scattering votes.

EIGHTH WARD.

Commissioner.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward was two thousand nine hundred and ninety.
Of which William Tucker received two thousand and twenty-six.
Of which David A. Fowler received nine hundred and forty six.
And that there were eighteen scattering votes.

Inspector.

The whole number of votes given for Inspector of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward was two thousand nine hundred and six.
Of which Francis Fleet received one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven.
Of which George Rauch received eight hundred and ninety six.
And that there were forty-three scattering votes.

Trustees.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward was five thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven.
Of which Gershom Cohen received one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.
Of which Robert W. S. Bonsall received two thousand and eleven.
Of which George W. Morton received eight hundred and seventy-six.
Of which Joseph D. Martin received eight hundred and ninety.
And that there were thirty-five scattering votes.

Trustees—To Fill Vacancy.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward to fill vacancy one year was two thousand nine hundred and fourteen.
Of which Joseph W. Kellogg received two thousand and six.
Of which William B. Hays received nine hundred and five.
And that there were three blank votes.

NINTH WARD.

Commissioner.

The whole number of votes given for the Office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward was four thousand three hundred and ninety.
Of which James W. Farr received two thousand one hundred and eighty-seven.
Of which William J. Van Arsdale received one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.
Of which James W. Webb received three hundred and seven.
And that there were seven scattering votes.

Inspector.

The whole number of votes given for the Office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward was four thousand three hundred and sixty-two.
Of which James Harrison received two thousand two hundred and forty-five.
Of which James H. Stanbrough received three hundred and seventeen.
Of which Frederick Rodefeldt received one thousand and eight hundred.

Trustees—To Fill Vacancy.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward, to fill vacancy, was four thousand three hundred and seventy-three.
Of which William J. Trimball received three hundred and four.
Of which Isaac Williams received one thousand eight hundred and eleven.
Of which George F. Merklee received two thousand two hundred and fifty-three.
And that there were five scattering votes.

Trustees.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward, was eight thousand eight hundred and ten.
Of which Augustus F. Dow received two thousand two hundred and thirteen.
Of which William W. Cornell received two thousand two hundred and fifty-six.
Of which William H. Gray received one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.
Of which Gilbert E. Curry received one thousand eight hundred.
Of which E. Mortimer Deey received three hundred and ninety-six.
Of which Alexander M. C. Smith, Jr., received three hundred and four.
And that there were six blank votes.

TENTH WARD.

Commissioner.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Tenth Ward was two thousand and eighty-four.
Of which David Miller received eight hundred and thirty-three.
Of which Norman McLeod received two hundred and fifty-nine.
Of which John T. Bailey received three hundred and forty-four.
Of which William McCaffil received six hundred and forty-eight.

Inspector.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Tenth Ward was one thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven.
Of which George Minch received eight hundred and twenty-five.
Of which Philip F. Smith received one thousand one hundred and sixty-nine.
And that there were three scattering votes.

Trustees.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Tenth Ward, was four thousand and ninety-seven.
Of which John Hayward received eight hundred and thirty-nine.
Of which Charles Schaffner received nine hundred and twenty-six.
Of which William S. Troup received four hundred and forty-five.
Of which Gideon Ostrander received four hundred.
Of which William C. Bradley received seven hundred and ninety-four.
Of which Jacob Raynor received six hundred and ninety.
And that there were three blank votes.

ELEVENTH WARD.

Commissioner.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward, was four thousand and seventy-one.
Of which Wesley Smith received one thousand seven hundred and three.
Of which Christian Metsgar received two thousand three hundred and forty-two.
And that there were twenty-six scattering votes.

Inspector.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward was three thousand nine hundred and three.
Of which Edward E. Vhitt received one thousand three hundred and ninety-seven.
Of which Joseph F. Sweeny received one thousand and seventy-one.
Of which Charles Curtis received one thousand four hundred and twenty.
And that there were fifteen scattering votes.

Trustees—Full Term.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward, was eight thousand one hundred and fifty-three.
Of which Andrew Storms received one thousand five hundred and sixty-five.
Of which Ross McGuire received one thousand four hundred and seventy-two.
Of which David J. Taff received two thousand five hundred and seventy-five.
Of which John Lander received one thousand one hundred and thirteen.
Of which Jeremiah G. Lugar received one thousand four hundred and twenty-eight.

Trustees—Vacancy.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward, to fill vacancy, was four thousand one hundred and nineteen.
Of which James Reilly received one thousand four hundred and forty-eight.
Of which Adam Miller received nine hundred and ninety-nine.
Of which Richard L. Larremore received one thousand six hundred and nineteen.
And that there was fifty six blank votes.

Twelfth Ward Commissioner.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward, was two thousand five hundred and fifty-eight.
Of which Henry P. McGown received four hundred and twenty-two.
Of which Edward Ketchum received seven hundred and sixty-nine.
Of which James Mackean received one thousand three hundred and fifty-four.
Of which James S. Hawkins received thirteen.

Inspector.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward, was two thousand three hundred and eighty.
Of which John B. Hobby received two hundred and ninety-five.
Of which Samuel W. Galvin received one hundred and thirteen.
Of which William S. Carman received seven hundred and sixty-three.
Of which William Hartman received one thousand three hundred and ninety-one.
And that there were eighteen scattering votes.

Trustees—Full Term.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward, was five thousand and seventy-five.
Of which John Green received two hundred and [illegible].
Of which William Oakley received three hundred and three.
Of which James Giffin received eight hundred and seventy-one.
Of which James Davis received eight hundred and nine.
Of which John Eagan received ninety-six.
Of which Terrence Sherridan received one thousand three hundred and forty-six.
Of which David Fitzgerald received one thousand three hundred and fifty-five.
And that there were five scattering votes.

Trustees—Vacancy Three Years.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward, to fill vacancy for three years, was two thousand five hundred and fifty-four.
Of which Isaac A. Hopper received three hundred and five.
Of which William Haley received one hundred and twelve.
Of which Nathan M. Freeman received seven hundred and sixty-one.
Of which David S. Jackson, Jr., received one thousand three hundred and seventy-six.

Trustees—Vacancy Two Years.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward, to fill vacancy for two years, was two thousand five hundred and fifty-two.
Of which John Scullan received one thousand three hundred and fifty three.
Of which James S. Breath received one thousand one hundred and eighty-five.
And that there were fourteen scattering votes.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Commissioner.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Thirteenth Ward was two thousand three hundred and seventy-one.
Of which Thomas Brown received one thousand and two.
Of which Lewis Withington received six hundred and nineteen.
Of which John H. Trapp received seven hundred and fifty.

Inspector.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Thirteenth Ward was two thousand three hundred and fifty-nine.
Of which Nelson Cable received nine hundred and eighty.
Of which Alexander Stewart, senior, received four hundred and seventy-one.
Of which John L. Dorsay received seven hundred and nineteen.
Of which Alexander Stewart received one hundred and eighty-four.
And that there were five scattering votes.

Trustees.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Thirteenth Ward was four thousand six hundred and eighty-five.
Of which John Martin received nine hundred and ninety-seven.
Of which Daniel Fackner received eight hundred and ninety-nine.
Of which John Murphy received six hundred and forty-six.
Of which Charles Koster received one thousand.
Of which James M. Wallace received four hundred and eighteen.
Of which Thomas H. Allison received seven hundred and nine,
And that there were sixteen scattering votes.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Commissioner.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fourteenth Ward was two thousand one hundred and seventeen.
Of which Henry P. West received six hundred and ninety-eight.
Of which John H. Collins received one thousand and fifty six.
Of which Henry Von Senden received three hundred and forty-eight.
And that there were fifteen scattering votes.

Inspector.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Fourteenth Ward was two thousand and sixty-four.
Of which John Roberts received nine hundred and eighty-four.
Of which Bernard Kiggins received six hundred and twenty-eight.
Of which Hugh Bennett received four hundred and seven.
And that there were forty-five scattering votes.

Trustees.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fourteenth Ward was four thousand and twenty-nine.
Of which Francis O'Reilly received seven hundred and sixteen.
Of which Charles S. Mathews received five hundred and forty-four.
Of which Patrick F. Begg received nine hundred and sixty-nine.
Of which Thomas Cassin received one thousand and four.
Of which John B. Ferdon received three hundred and fifty seven.
Of which William Johnson received three hundred and fifty-three.
And that there were eighty-six blank votes.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Commissioner.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fifteenth Ward, was one thousand nine hundred and sixty.
Of which Erastus C. Benedict received one thousand one hundred and twenty-six.
Of which Charles D. Brown received eight hundred and twenty-five.
And that there were nine scattering votes.

Inspector.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Fifteenth Ward, was one thousand nine hundred and forty-one.
Of which James S. Huyler received one thousand one hundred and thirty-one.
Of which Charles A. Witney received seven hundred and ninety-eight.
And that there were twelve scattering votes.

Trustees.

The whole number of votes given for the Office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fifteenth Ward, was three thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.
Of which Thomas Denny received one thousand one hundred and thirty-two.
Of which John M. Knox received one thousand one hundred and thirty-two.
Of which John Bulley, Sr., received eight hundred and two.
Of which Ezra Smith received eight hundred and seven
And that there were eight scattering votes.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Commissioner—Full Term.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools for the Sixteenth Ward, was three thousand seven hundred and twenty eight.
Of which Orlando P. Smith received one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.
Of which Nathaniel Ellis received one hundred and sixty.
Of which Robert A. Adams received one thousand seven hundred and twenty-three.
And that there was one scattering vote.

Commissioner to Fill Vacancy.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Sixteenth Ward, to fill vacancy, was three thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.
Of which Samuel B. H. Vance received one thousand eight hundred and fifty.
Of which Isaac W. Haff received one thousand six hundred and sixty-eight.
Of which John W. Murray received three hundred and seventy-six.

Inspectors.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Sixteenth Ward was three thousand seven hundred and six.
Of which Mordecai L. Marsh received one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.
Of which Thomas W. Pittman received one thousand four hundred and seven.
Of which Joseph Dore received two hundred and twenty four.
Of which Henry Christie received one hundred and fifty.

Trustees—Full Term.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools for the Sixteenth Ward, full term, was seven thousand four hundred and forty-nine.
Of which John Delamater received two thousand two hundred and three.
Of which Thomas Christy received two thousand two hundred and seven.
Of which John Rodgers received one thousand three hundred and seventeen.
Of which William C. Hennessy received one thousand four hundred and seven.
Of which A. J. Perry received one hundred and fifty-seven.
Of which Henry W. Hunt received one hundred and fifty-eight votes.

Trustees—Vacancy.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Sixteenth Ward, to fill vacancy for one year, was three thousand seven hundred and one.
Of which Peter Dolan received one thousand three hundred and twenty seven.
Of which Joseph Forbes received one hundred and sixty-four.
Of which Milton St. John received two thousand one hundred and eighty-two.
And that there were twenty-eight scattering votes.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Commissioner.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Seventeenth Ward was four thousand five hundred and forty-seven.
Of which Samuel P. Patterson received one thousand five hundred and seventy-seven.
Of which Thomas A. Kennedy received one thousand six hundred and eighty-one.
Of which Gerson N. Herrman received eight hundred and eighty-nine.
Of which Frederick Jentz received three hundred and eighty.
And that there were thirteen scattering votes.

Inspector.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Seventeenth Ward was four thousand four hundred and eighty-six.
Of which John C. Chamberlain received one thousand five hundred and eighty.
Of which Sylvester Robbins received one thousand five hundred and thirty six.
Of which Daniel M. O'Brien received eight hundred and seventy-seven.
Of which John N. Foersch received four hundred and fifty-six.
And that there were thirty-seven scattering votes.

Trustees—Full Term.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trus-

tees of Common Schools of the Seventeenth Ward, full term, was nine thousand seven hundred and ninety.
Of which John Lloyd received three.
Of which T. H. Nunenkamp received two hundred and twenty-three.
Of which Mathias Reichart received two hundred and seventy-four.
Of which Harvey H. Wood received one thousand five hundred and fifty-one.
Of which George P. Stutzman received one thousand five hundred and seventy-four.
Of which Henry L. Slote received one thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven.
Of which John Mehan received one thousand six hundred and ten.
Of which Frederick C. Wagner received one thousand and eighty.

Trustees to fill vacancy—Three years.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Seventeenth Ward, to fill vacancy for three years, was four thousand two hundred and eighty-three.
Of which Frederick Olmstead received one thousand five hundred and sixty-six.
Of which H. Herbert Williams received two thousand seven hundred and seventeen.

Trustees—Vacancy one year.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Seventeenth Ward to fill vacancy for one year was four thousand six hundred and thirty-one.
Of which Henry A. Burr received one thousand five hundred and thirty-seven.
Of which John Byrnes received one thousand six hundred and [illegible]-nine.
Of which Walter Briggs received two hundred and eighty-one.
Of which Nicholas Seiger received one thousand and thirty-eight.
And that there were one hundred and six scattering votes.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Commissioner.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Eighteenth Ward was three thousand two hundred and seven.
Of which Godfrey Gunther received one thousand five hundred and eighty.
Of which Fred A. Valentine received four hundred and ninety-four.
Of which James Fairman received one thousand one hundred and twenty.
And that there were four scattering votes.

Inspector.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Eighteenth Ward, was three thousand one hundred and ninety-one.
Of which Michael Ryan received one thousand seven hundred and nine.
Of which John A. Foster received one thousand one hundred and eleven.
Of which James W. Gerard received three hundred and fifty-nine.
And that there were twelve scattering votes.

Trustees—Full Term.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Eighteenth Ward, for full term, was five thousand three hundred and fifty.
Of which Charles C. Murch received five hundred and fifty-three.
Of which Royal Phelps received seven hundred and eighty-eight.
Of which Joseph T. Joy received one thousand one hundred and nine.
Of which Joseph Lichenstein received one thousand and forty-seven.
Of which Dennis Brennan received one thousand two hundred and seventy-three.
Of which Maurice J. Powers received one thousand two hundred and eighty-six.
Of which Peter Goelet received two hundred and ninety-three.
And that there was one scattering vote.

Trustee—Vacancy.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Eighteenth Ward, to fill vacancy, was three thousand two hundred and thirty-four.
Of which Hawley D. Clapp received one thousand six hundred and nine.
Of which John W. Reed received five hundred and eighty.
Of which Henry J. Scudder received one thousand and eighty-eight.
And that there were twenty-nine blank votes.

NINETEENTH WARD.

Commissioner.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Nineteenth Ward, was two thousand three hundred and eighty-four.
Of which Dennis McCarthy received nine hundred and sixteen.
Of which Thomas McSpedon received eight hundred and thirty-eight.
Of which Michael A. Reed received five hundred and eighty.
And that there were fifty scattering votes.

Commissioner—To Fill Vacancy.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Nineteenth Ward, to fill vacancy, was two thousand four hundred and six.
Of which Patrick Ford received eight hundred and ninety-two.
Of which D. B. Taylor received eight hundred and five.
Of which Christian Schwartz received six hundred and fifty-nine.
And that there were fifty scattering votes.

Inspector.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Nineteenth Ward was two thousand four hundred and thirty-eight.
Of which Alexander B. Elder received eight hundred and thirty.
Of which Michael H. Maroney received nine hundred and thirty-three.
Of which William H. Schenck received six hundred and twenty-seven.
And that there were forty-eight scattering votes.

Trustees—Full Term.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Scools in the Nineteenth Ward was four thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight.
Of which Thomas McManus received eight hundred and ninety-three.
Of which Daniel Gallagher received eight hundred and forty.
Of which Frederick Schaffer received eight hundred and thirty.
Of which Thomas Crimmins received eight hundred and thirty-nine.
Of which Henry J. Armstrong received six hundred and fifty.
Of which Herman Goebel received six hundred and twenty-two.
And that there were nine-four scattering votes.

Trustees.—Vacancy.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Nineteenth Ward, to fill vacancy, was two thousand four hundred and thirty four.
Of which John Garvey received nine hundred and twenty-two.
Of which George W. Douglass received eight hundred and sixteen.
Of which William H. DeCamp received six hundred and forty-nine.
And that there were forty-seven scattering votes.

TWENTIETH WARD.

Commissioner.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward was four thousand seven hundred and seventy-six.
Of which Nelson J. Waterbury received two thousand four hundred and forty-seven.
Of which John Quackenbush received two thousand and [illegible]-five.
Of which William Walsh received one hundred and ninety-eight.
Of which John Dearborn received one hundred and twenty-five.
Of which Alexander Brandon received one.
And that there were twenty scattering votes.

Inspector.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward was four thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.
Of which Peter Farrell received two thousand six hundred and fifty-nine.
Of which Daniel Hogencamp received two thousand and [illegible]-six.
Of which George B. Farrar received one hundred and thirteen.
And that there were sixteen blank votes.

Trustees.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward, was nine thousand five hundred and seventy-eight.
Of which George Pryor received one hundred and fifty-four.
Of which Robert L. Lundy received one hundred and sixty.
Of which John B. Radley received two thousand five hundred and fifty-one.
Of which James G. Dimond received two thousand seven hundred and fifteen.
Of which Henry W. Nichols received one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.
Of which William F. Trask received two hundred and thirty-four.
Of which Daniel H. Smith received seven hundred and fifteen.
Of which James L. Hastie received one thousand one hundred and twenty-eight.

Trustees—To Fill Vacancy.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward, to fill vacancy for two years, was four thousand seven hundred and fifty-two.
Of which Alonzo R. Peck received two hundred and twenty-four.
Of which Mathew McDougall received one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four.
Of which Leopold Haas received two thousand seven hundred and thirty-one.
And that there were twenty-three blank votes.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

Commissioner.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twenty-first Ward was three thousand six hundred and fourteen.
Of which William W. Niles received nine hundred and forty-five.
Of which Henry G. DeForest received four hundred and forty-nine.
Of which John Davenport received one thousand two hundred and fifty three.
Of which Menzo Deffendorf received nine hundred and sixty-one.
And that there were six scattering votes.

Inspectors.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Twenty-first Ward was three thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.
Of which James Underhill received two thousand two hundred and forty-five.
Of which John Burns received five hundred and eighty.
Of which David Banks, Jr., received nine hundred and seventy.
And that there were four scattering votes.

Trustees.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twenty first Ward was seven thousand four hundred and twenty-nine.
Of which Josiah T. Kendall received nine hundred and seventy-three.
Of which Albert M. Coffin received eight hundred and ninety eight.
Of which Andrew H. Pride received five hundred and eighty-three.
Of which Jeremiah Walsh received four hundred and eighty-two.
Of which Edwin N. Bloom received one thousand nine hundred and sixty-four.
Of which William L. Cogswell received one thousand two hundred and sixty-nine.
Of which William H. Kirby received two hundred and one.
Of which Michael Gehegan received one thousand and forty-two.
And that there were seventeen scattering votes.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

Commissioner.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools for the Twenty-second Ward, was four thousand and twenty-six.
Of which James Mariner received one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.
Of which Robert B. Bradford received one thousand seven hundred and six.
Of which John M. McSorley received three hundred and eighty-nine.
Of which Charles Fowler received eighty.
And that there were twenty five scattering votes.

Inspector.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Twenty-second Ward, was three thousand nine hundred and fifty-one.
Of which John Miller received thirty.
Of which Adam Roediger received one thousand two hundred and sixty.
Of which Jeremiah Crowley received two thousand and eleven.
Of which Richard Mott received five hundred and thirty.
Of which Abijah Ingraham received seventy-six.
And that there were forty-four blank votes.

Trustees.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twenty-second Ward was seven thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.
Of which John E Coulter received one thousand seven hundred and thirty.
Of which David Clark received one thousand three hundred and fifty-three.
Of which Calvin Lathrop received four hundred and eighty-four.
Of which John M. Helck received one thousand six hundred and forty-eight.
Of which Charles Simpson received four hundred and thirty.
Of which Patrick Murphy received one thousand five hundred and ninety-two.
Of which James Walsh received three hundred and fifty-five.
Of which John B. Kelly received fifty-seven.
Of which George Furlong received eighty-six.
Of which Calvin B. Sterns received twenty.
Of which William S. Ford received fifty.
And that there were thirty-one scattering votes.

THE BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS OF THE City and County of New-York, having canvassed and estimated the votes given in the several election districts of said City and County, at the election held December 4th, 1860, do hereby certify, determine and declare,

JUSTICE FOR THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

That William H. Ball, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice for the Eighth Judicial District.

ALDERMEN.

That Henry Smith, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the First Aldermanic District.
That John T. Henry, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Third Aldermanic District.
That John H. Brady, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Fifth Aldermanic District.
That Charles J. Chipp, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Sev nth Aldermanic District.
That Isaac Dayton, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Ninth Aldermanic District.
That Alexander Frear, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Eleventh Aldermanic District.
That Ira A. Allen, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Thirteenth Aldermanic District.
That Andre Froment, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Fifteenth Aldermanic District.
That Henry W. Genet, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Seventeenth Alderman District.

COUNCILMEN.

That the following named persons were, by the greatest number of votes, duly elected to the office of Councilmen for each of the Senatorial Districts of the City viz.:

Fourth Senatorial District.

Morgan Jones,	Joseph Shannon,
George P. Bickford,	John Hogan,
George A. Barney,	Charles H. Hall,

Fifth Senatorial District.

Anthony Miller,	Frederick Reffer,
Hazleton Henry,	A. Smith,
Michal C. Gross,	John Ryan.

Sixth Senatorial District.

Abraham Lent.	Alexander H. Keech.
Henry T. Cleveland,	John D. Ottiwell,
Thomas Stephenson,	William Orten.

Seventh Senatorial District.

Jacob M. Long.	John Brice,
Luke Curmen,	Alexander Brandon,
Jonathan T. Trotter,	Charles C. Pinckney.

CONSTABLES.

That the following-named persons were by the greatest number of votes, duly elected as Constables for the various Wards of the City, viz.:

1st Ward	Andrew Cary,	James Leary,
2 ..	James Sullivan,	William W. Ladd.
3 ..	Michael McCann,	John Fitzgerald.
4 ..	Michael Doerdy,	Daniel Friel.
5 ..	Henry West,	Charles F. Watts,
6 ..	Thomas Boyle,	Patrick Boyle.
7 ..	John Ford,	Robert Stanwood.
8 ..	Abraham Moses,	William B. Jones.
9 ..	Thomas Farrell,	Abraham Springstein.
10 ..	Reuben C. Mills,	Charles V. Lyons.
11 ..	Loyd Bryant,	Loreny Oberie,
12 ..	John Helms,	Stephen Lutz.
13 ..	John Tilley,	Anthony Giastater.
14 ..	James Cogan,	Patrick Collins.
15 ..	John H. Hillier,	William Hepburn.
16 ..	Francis A Fowler.	Benjamin I. Carr.
17 ..	Patrick S. Hanbury,	James McKeiver.
18 ..	John R. Finley,	Henry Bishop.
19 ..	John Mahoney,	John McGlynn.
20 ..	Thomas Mulligan,	Thomas S. Mitchell.
21 ..	Thomas Bradburn,	John F. Cleary.
22 ..	Thomas Cushing,	Philip Keyes.

SCHOOL OFFICERS.

That the following named persons were, by the greatest number of votes, duly elected as School officers in the various Wards of the City, as follows, to wit.:

FIRST WARD.
Commissioner—Jeremiah Fitzpatrick.
Inspector—Lewis Nalte.
Trustee—Thomas Core.
Trustee—John Harris.

SECOND WARD.
Commissioner—William Buckley.
Inspector—Hiram Marsh.
Trustee—John F. Horan, full term.
Trustee—David W. Orpheus, full term.
Trustee—Francis H. Rube, to fill vacancy.

THIRD WARD.
Commissioner—Robert S. Gould.
Inspector—Amos Storkey.
Trustee—John A. Currier.
Trustee—John A. Gilmore, Jr.

FOURTH WARD.
Commissioner—John Langdon.
Inspector—Michael Kenney.
Trustee—William P. Kirk, full term.
Trustee—Daniel Healy, full term.
Trustee—Thomas White, to fill vacancy.

FIFTH WARD.
Commissioner—James B. Dupignac.
Inspector—James G. Harrison, full term.
Inspector—William H. Johnson, to fill vacancy.
Trustee—William Aymar.
Trustee—William H. Gilson.

SIXTH WARD.
Commissioner—Patrick Wade.
Inspector—William Nealis.
Trustee—Patrick Reynolds.
Trustee—John Tucker.

SEVENTH WARD.
Commissioner—John Galvin.
Inspector—Andrew Martin.
Trustee—Thomas Woodward.
Trustee—Wilson Small,

EIGHTH WARD.
Commissioner—William Tucker.
Inspector—Thomas Fleet.
Trustee—Robert W. S. Bonsall, full term.
Trustee—Gershom Cohen, full term.
Trustee—John W. Kellogg, to fill vacancy.

NINTH WARD.
Commissioner—James W. Farr.
Inspector—James Harrison, full term.
Inspector—George W. Marklee, to fill vacancy.
Trustee—William H. Cornell.
Trustee—Augustus F. Dow.

TENTH WARD.
Commissioner—David Miller.
Inspector—Philip F. Smith.
Trustee—Charles Schaffner.
Trustee—John Hayward.

ELEVENTH WARD.
Commissioner—Christian Metzgar.
Inspector—Charles Curtis.
Trustee—David J. Taft, full term.
Trustee—Andrew Storms, full term.
Trustee—Richard Larremore, to fill vacancy.

TWELFTH WARD.
Commissioner—James MacKean.
Inspector—William Hartman.
Trustee—David Fitzgerald, full term.
Trustee—Terrence Sherridan, full term.
Trustee—David S. Jackson, Jr., to fill vacancy three years.
Trustee—John Scullon, to fill vacancy two years.

THIRTEENTH WARD.
Commissioner—Thomas Brown.
Inspector—Nelson Cable.
Trustee—Charles Costa.
Trustee—John Martin.

FOURTEENTH WARD.
Commissioner—John H. Collins.
Inspector—John Roberts.
Trustee—Thomas Cassin.
Trustee—Patrick F. Begg.

FIFTEENTH WARD.
Commissioner—Erastus C. Benedict.
Inspector—James S. Huyler.
Trustee—Thomas Denny.
Trustee—John M. Knox.

SIXTEENTH WARD.
Commissioner—Orlando P. Smith, full term.
Commissioner—Samuel B. H. Vance, to fill vacancy.
Inspector—Mordecai Marsh.
Trustee—Thomas Christie, full term.
Trustee—John Delamater, full term.
Trustee—Milton St. John to fill vacancy.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.
Commissioner—Thomas Kennedy.
Inspector—John C. Chamberlain.
Trustee—Henry L. Slote, full term.
Trustee—John Meehan, full term.
Trustee—H. Herbert Williams, to fill vacancy, three years.
Trustee—John Burns, to fill vacancy, one year.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.
Commissioner—C. Godfrey Gunther.
Inspector—Michael Ryan.
Trustee—Dennis Brennan, full term.
Trustee—Maurice P. Powers, full term.
Trustee—Hawley D. Clapp, to fill vacancy.

NINETEENTH WARD.
Commissioner—Dennis McCarthy, full term.
Commissioner—Patrick Ford, to fill vacancy.
Inspector—Michael H. Moroney.
Trustee—Thomas McManus, full term.
Trustee—Daniel Gallagher, full term.
Trustee—John Garvey, to fill vacancy.

TWENTIETH WARD.
Commissioner—Nelson J. Waterbury.
Inspector—Peter Farrell.
Trustee—James G. Dimond, full term.
Trustee—John B. Radley, full term.
Trustee—Leopold Haas, to fill vacancy.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.
Commissioner—John Davenport.
Inspector—James Underhill.
Trustee—Edward N. Bloom.
Trustee—William L. Cogswell.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.
Commissioner—James Mariner
Inspector—Jeremiah Crowley.
Trustee—James E Coulter.
Trustee—John M. Helck.

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of City Canvassers, this seventeenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.
F. I. A. BOOLE, Chairman.
D. T. VALENTINE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, No. 19 Chatham-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1860.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals, directed to Daniel E. Delavan, City Inspector, with the name of the bidder indorsed thereon, and the words "Proposals for cleaning the streets and avenues of the City of New-York, for a term not exceeding five years," will be received at the City Inspector's office, No. 19 Chatham-st., until SATURDAY, the 29th day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock at noon, at which time the same will be publicly opened, for cleaning the streets, avenues, lanes and alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips to be thoroughly swept and cleaned, and to remove immediately therefrom all dirt, manure, ashes, garbage and rubbish, for a term not exceeding five years, in compliance with a resolution of the Common Council, adopted by the Board of Councilmen Dec. 13, 1860.
By the Board of Aldermen Dec. 13, 1860.
Approved by the Mayor Dec. 15, 1860.
Of which the following is a copy:
Resolved, That the City Inspector be and is hereby directed to advertise forthwith the annexed proposals for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York in accordance with the 4th section of the act passed April 17, 1860, entitled "An act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for City purposes and to regulate the expenditure thereof, and authorizing the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to levy a tax for county purposes and to regulate the expenditure thereof, and also to borrow money in anticipation of the collection of said tax, and to issue County Revenue Bonds therefor;" and the said City Inspector is hereby further directed to return the bids, subsequent to the ten days' advertisement, to the Mayor and Common Council immediately, who "are authorized to make or cause to be made any agreement or agreements, contract or contracts for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York—and during a term of years not to exceed five." The party or parties to whom such contract may be awarded shall give such surety as may be prescribed by the Mayor and Comptroller, and the proposals shall be for a period not exceeding five years.

PROPOSALS.
FOR CLEANING THE STREETS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

SEC. 1. I ———— hereby propose and agree to thoroughly clean all the paved streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips in the City of New York, as hereinafter provided.
SEC. 2. All said streets, avenues, lanes, alleys and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips shall be swept at least once in each week, and the sweepings shall be immediately removed.
SEC. 3. There shall be removed from the streets, in tight carts, all ashes, garbage, rubbish and sweepings of every kind which may be delivered to him, or that may be placed in vessels upon the sidewalks, or in the front area of, or upon the upper area steps of any dwelling-house, store, or public building, every twenty-four hours, Sunday excepted.
SEC. 4. The drivers of all carts employed as ash-carts shall have a bell attached to their carts or harness, that notice of their approach may be had, and shall receive all ashes, garbage, sweepings and rubbish which shall be delivered to them, or that may be placed upon the sidewalk in vessels, or in the area, or upon the upper cellar steps of every dwelling-house, store or public building. The party employed under this ordinance to have as their own all ashes, garbage, rubbish and sweepings of every kind removed, by them removed pursuant thereto.
SEC. 5. Broadway, from the Battery to 14th-st., shall be swept during the night, and before the hour of 7 A. M., once every twenty-four hours. Park-row and Chatham-st., Bowery to Grand-street, Fulton-st., east from Broadway, Cort'andt-st., Wall st., Maiden-lane, Whitehall-st., Grand-st., east from Broadway shall be be swept at least twice in each week. All streets below Chambers-st. shall be cleaned during the night and before the hour of 7 A. M., between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of October, and during the night and before the hour of 9 A. M. between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of May in each year.
When the performance of such work is impracticable from the state of the weather, the City Inspector may, from time to time in writing, designate a later hour for the work, or dispense with the same temporarily, but he shall not grant such dispensation for a period longer than one week from the date thereof.
SEC. 6. There shall be removed from the City, all dirt, manure, garbage, ashes and rubbish of every kind as fast as the same can be collected, and no deposit of any kind shall be made within the City except such as may be suitable to fill up low ground or sunken lots, and that may be required for such purpose.
SEC. 7. The streets shall be kept conveniently passable for vehicles during the Winter, and the crosswalk and all gutters intersecting the same shall be kept clear of snow and ice.
SEC. 8. The berths at present used for the loading of vessels required by the contractor for the purposes herein specified shall be set apart for like object, or berths equally advantageous shall be hereafter allowed to the contractor.
SEC. 9. The contractor to be authorized to use the Croton water from hydrants for sprinkling streets in advance of the sweepers employed thereon, but not more than one hydrant for each gang shall be opened at a time, and this only so far as to enable the watering-pots to be filled.
SEC. 10. If the parties contracting shall fail to perform any duty required by these specifications for the period of forty-eight hours after they shall be notified thereof by notice in writing left at their place of business by the City Inspector, then the City Inspector shall notify the Comptroller, who shall communicate the same to the sureties thereof, and if the sureties fail in having the work performed within forty-eight hours thereafter, then the City Inspector shall proceed and have the work performed at the expense of the sureties.
SEC. 11. The Comptroller shall semi-monthly draw his warrant in favor of the contractor for a proportionate amount of the total sum of the contract as awarded by the Mayor and Common Council.
Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Dec. 13, 1860.
Adopted by the Board of Aldermen. Dec. 13, 1860.
Approved by the Mayor, Dec. 15, 1860.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk of the Common Council.
The right to reject any or all proposals or bids, if deemed to the interest of the Corporation, is hereby reserved.
Blank proposals, estimates and specifications can be obtained upon application at the City Inspector's Office, No. 19 Chatham-st., New York.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon, for the chairs, desks, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new Ward School house in 79th-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
ROBERT McGINNISS, THOMAS McMANUS, MICHAEL FARIHEE, } Building Committee.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest, and with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. On and after Monday, Nov. 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. Express, and 10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations. For White Plains 6:15 P. M., from White-st. dépôt, stopping at all stations. For William's Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. dépôt, stopping at all stations. For William's Bridge, 11:45 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) from 26th-st. dépôt, stopping at all stations. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., East Albany 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train. Albany 11 A. M., East Albany 11:15 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls 7 A. M., stopping at all stations above Tremont. White Plains 6:10, 7:30 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. William's Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations. William's Bridge, 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31ST-ST.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 4 P. M.	4:25 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 10 A. M. and 4:30, 5:30 and 6:40 P. M.	10:25 A. M., and 4:55, 5:55 and 7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:45 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 2½ P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS will be sold, between New-York and Philadelphia for FOUR DOLLARS, good to go and return, from Dec. 24 to Dec. 27 inclusive; and also to and from places on the line of the road as follows: Newark, 40c.; Elizabeth 50c.; Rahway, 60c.; New-Brunswick, $1; Millston $1 25.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset. 10 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, and all intermediate towns.
FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,
Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the first. The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City and County Bonds of the State of New-York. The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after 2d day of January next, at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. By order
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 14th, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 21st of January, during the hours of business, at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open, daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made to that date.
A dividend will be paid on and after Jan. 20 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.
Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President,
P. W. ENGS Vice-President,
CHAS. MILES, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years, with interest added, amounts to $521 13. This Bank has received, in 18½ months, from 4,710 depositors, $383,103 57.
INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents, on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $45 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits, has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.
INSURANCE STOCKS AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, Dec. 22, at 12½ o clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
30 Shares Gebhard Insurance Company, $100 each.
20 Shares New World Insurance Company, $50 each.
10 Shares Republic Insurance Company, $100 each.
10 Shares Washington Marine Insurance Company, $100 each.
20 Shares Firemen's Insurance Company, $17 each.
Stock sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. Co., CLEVELAND, Dec. 18, 1860.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1861.
The transfer books will be closed from and after Dec. 29, 1860, until Jan. 10, 1861.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. Co., CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1860.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 9th of January.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 13 AV. A, between 1st and 2d sts.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums under $500, and five per cent. on larger amounts.
Deposits of any amount received, from 50 cents upwards.
All money deposited now will draw interest from the 1st of January.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier and Secretary.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—PURSUANT to the order of the Court of Chancery, of the State of Vermont, a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. on the principal of the First Mortgage Bonds upon said Railroad, will be paid at the Mechanics' Bank in the City of New-York, on and after the first day of January, 1861, to the order of such persons as have heretofore proved their bonds.
SHEPPERD KNAPP, GEORGE BRIGGS, } Trustees.
DEC. 12, 1860.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Interest will be allowed at the rate of 6 per Cent. on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 16th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW YORK, Dec. 19, 1860.
TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 21 day of January ensuing. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash Dividend of Three per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date to the day of payment. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the Peoples' Bank, No. 142 Canal-st., in that City.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 5th January, 1861.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES OF THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY, of New-York, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 54 William-st., on MONDAY, December 31, at 12 o'clock, M. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of Board of Trustees.
RICHARD VOSE, Sec'y.

CHEMICAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1860.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a quarterly dividend of six (6) per cent., payable to stockholders on and after Wednesday, the 2d day of January next.
By order of G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums of $1,000 to $5,000, on Brooklyn or New-York real estate. Also, existing mortgages purchased. Apply or address JOSIAH RILEY, No. 15 William-st., Room No. 4.

$40,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on improved real estate in this City, in sums to suit, or will purchase existing Mortgages. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

$5.000.—FOR SALE—A FIRST MORTGAGE of $5,000, drawing 7 per cent. interest on valuable improved property, located at Orange, N. J. MATTHEWS & CO., No. 160 Fulton-st.

$8.000 WANTED FOR FIVE YEARS, interest 10 per cent., on first-class improved Western city property. Apply to
M. H. BRIDGE, No. 11 Pine-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TARBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 14 and 16 Catharine Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 25th day of October, 1860.
JOEL D. CORNELL, Administrator.
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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OG THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES RYAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his house, No. 20 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before 29th day of December next.
THOMAS MEAGHER, Executor.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1860.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—BOUNDED its entire length by Idlewild, and second only to it in the wild picturesque beauty of its entrances and grounds. For maps and particulars see Messrs. D. Codwise, No. 27 St. Mark's-place, R. Wells, No. 34 Wall-st., Homer Morgan, No. 3 Pine st., N. P. Willis, Cornwall, or the subscriber, JAMES G ROE, Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—AN ENTERPRISING man, with $800 cash, to join in the manufacturing of a new and useful article, secured by letters patent—a machinist preferred. This is no humbug; good profits realized. Address THOS. HULSE, Box No. 176 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 5.
The United States Mail Steamer
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, January 5, at noon.
This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail February 2.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND.
TAPSCOTT & CO. continue to draw drafts, as they have done for the past twenty-five years.
Those wishing to remit money to their friends, can be supplied with drafts for any amount payable on demand, in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, by applying at their old established place of business.
No. 86 South-st., New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.; SAVANNAH, GA.; AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Semi-weekly U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. The steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $15; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, $27 75; Memphis, Tenn., $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $17 50; Charlotte, N. C., $19. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will succeed on SATURDAY, Dec. 29. NOTICE.—There will be no steamer on Saturday, Dec. 22.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 N. R., foot of North Moore-st. Through tickets can be had for the following places:
To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
Agents, } SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York. JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship R. R. CUYLER, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 3 P. M.
The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety, and speed by any on the Ocean.
Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West, and No. 335 Broadway.
The HUNTSVILLE succeeds on THURSDAY, Dec. 27.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock M.
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN, FOR $30.—The A 1 powerful Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from Pier 37, North River, on TUESDAY, Dec. 25, at 12 M. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage—Cabin, $60; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 87 Broad-st., corner of South William.
The succeeding steamship UNITED STATES will sail on TUESDAY, Jan. 15.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
TUESDAY .... Dec. 11
TUESDAY .... Jan. 8
TUESDAY .... Feb. 5
RATES OF PASSAGE:
To Nassau $45
To Havana $50
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FARMS.

FARM AND MARBLE QUARRY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—For sale or exchange, the valuable Marble Quarry at Scarsdale, on the Harlem Road, 20 miles from the City, or about one hour; 64 acres of land, in full cultivation, and partly wood, with the quarry in full working order; saw-mill, stone-cutters' sheds, barns, stables, steam-engines, tools and machinery, and dwelling-houses. The quality of the marble is first-class, specimens of which may be seen in Messrs. Benkard & Hutton's stores in Duane-st., Morgan & Babcock's, corner of Broadway and White-st., and many others in the City. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF 100 acres, 2 miles from dépôt, at Rahway, N. J., about one hour's ride from the City. Large apple, peach, cherry and pear orchard, and other fruits. Well suited to a gentleman doing business in the City. The dwelling is large, and with the barns, are all in good order. Apply to N. C. Bishop, No. 144 Broadway, or address F. WINDSOR, Rahway, N. J.

AN IMPROVED WESTERN FARM WANTED, FOR CASH.—Wanted, a farm of from 80 to 120 acres, in Southern Wisconsin; must be well located; have good buildings, fences, &c., and not be over 3 or 4 miles distant from railroad dépôt. Address FARM, Box No. 182 *Times* Office, for two weeks from date.

TO LET.

STORE TO LET.
BEST LOCATION
IN THE CITY,
Apply at NO. 823 BROADWAY.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO NEW FIVE-story white marble stores on Grand-st., corner of Crosby-st., 150 feet from Broadway. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power, and rooms well lighted.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FAST HORSE FOR SALE.—A DARK BAY Saladin, about 15½ hands, long tail, black legs, sound, kind and an excellent pole horse; no faults, and believed to be one of the best roadsters in Philadelphia; will be eight years old next Spring; has trotted in public in 2:38 and a half mile to a wagon in 1:18. Price $1 500. Direct to J. S., Box No. 2,216 Philadelphia P. O.

A PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT SELLING OUT—Horses, ponies, carriages, harness, blankets, liveries, oiled clothing and covers. Carriage house No. 68 West-9th-st., near 5th-av.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS AT HALF-PRICE.—Ladies' and gentlemen's Gold Watches, warranted; Diamond Cluster Rings, Pins, &c., sold at half their cost, to pay advances.
J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, Room No. 25, up stairs.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS
EXCEL ALL OTHERS.
The only correct principle ever discovered for making tea or coffee. Steeps without boiling, saving time and trouble.
Dispensing with water pitcher—can pour tea or water from the same spout.
Dépôt No. 18 Beekman-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.
That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.
TRIESEMAR.
Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
Small cases $3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small 9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium 28
Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8, Sundays, till 2.

SANDS'
WILD CHERRY EXPECTORANT.
For Coughs, Colds, and Consumption.
Pleasant to take and a sure cure. 25 cents a bottle.
Sold by all druggists.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED!—Highly important to both sexes, married and single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; Quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.
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S. CRONK, Secretary.